

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Paris, Tuesday May 3, 1994

No. 34,578



Nelson Mandela dancing with his ANC supporters Monday night in Johannesburg before delivering his election victory speech.

Mandela Claims Victory: South Africa 'Free at Last'

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — Nelson Mandela, accepting victory in South Africa's founding democratic election, urged South African blacks to proclaim themselves "Free at last!" as President Frederik W. de Klerk said he was handing his office to "a man of destiny."

Hundreds of thousands of joyous blacks immediately took to the streets in downtown Johannesburg and in townships all over the country, singing and dancing in celebration of the end of more than three centuries of white minority rule in South Africa.

The transfer of power was symbolic and rhetorical, since less than half of the nearly 23 million votes cast in last week's election have been counted.

But with the African National Congress assured of at least 62 percent of the vote and a commanding majority in the new Parliament, South Africans seemed to treat Mr. de Klerk's concession of defeat and Mr. Mandela's acceptance of victory — both televised nationally — as a signal to the end of their long and painful liberation struggle.

Mr. Mandela, the head of the ANC, extended an offer of reconciliation to his former adversaries, commending the security forces for laying the foundation for a free and fair election, urging his political rivals to work for national unity and declaring that South Africans were "one people."

"This is a democracy," he declared. "I hold out my hand to friendship and ask all of you to join and tackle the problems that face us. An ANC government will serve all of the people, not just members of the ANC."

Acknowledging the ANC's apparent electoral defeat in the western Cape Province and in the predominantly Zulu Natal region, Mr. Mandela said he accepted those losses as a function of democracy.

"We had a good fight, but now is the time to heal old wounds and build a new South Africa," he said. He was referring to the bitter and often bloody struggle in Natal between the ANC and Chief Mangosuthu Buthe's Inkatha Freedom Party.

As supporters cheered and wept with joy, Mr. Mandela said now was "the time for celebration" and "for South Africans to join together to celebrate the birth of democracy."

But as he often does, the 75-year-old liberation leader briefly revealed his disciplinary side, urging his followers to celebrate peacefully, respectfully and with restraint to show that they have "the responsibility to serve in government."

He also urged them to "go back to your jobs tomorrow morning," and pledged that the ANC leadership, too, would be "back at our desks and rolling up our sleeves to tackle the problems" facing the new government.

Mr. Mandela's symbolic proclamation of the moment of freedom for blacks long oppressed by the apartheid system of racial separation that was enforced for 46 years by the National Party was underscored by the ANC national chairman, Thabo Mbeki, who noted that Corretta Scott King, the widow of the U.S. civil rights leader Martin Luther King Jr., had just entered the ballroom.

Mr. Mbeki gently chided Mr. Mandela, telling him he should have extended his proclamation by quoting Mr. King fully: "Free at last, free at last. Thank God Almighty, we are free at last."

For his part, Mr. de Klerk, in a concession speech to several hundred supporters at his campaign headquarters outside of Pretoria three hours earlier, also celebrated freedom.

"After so many centuries, we will finally have a government which represents all South Africans," he said. "After so many centuries, all South Africans are free."

Mr. de Klerk said Mr. Mandela had "walked a long road and now stands at the top of the hill." An ordinary man might rest on his accomplishments, he added, but a "man of destiny" knows that beyond one hill lies another.

"As he contemplates the next hill, I hold out my hand to Mr. Mandela in friendship and cooperation," said Mr. de Klerk, who, under South Africa's interim constitution, will become first deputy president under Mr. Mandela.

While pledging to work with the ANC government for national reconciliation and reconstruction, Mr. de Klerk said he would also try to make his party the largest in the country.

For the Election Judge, Lots of Stretching to Do

By Bill Keller

New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — Judge Johann Krieger casually uses the word "breakdown" to describe the election he is running. He concedes that many ballots never left the warehouse, that polling places failed to open, that ballot boxes were stuffed "to a significant degree," that voting places often had no impartial monitors and that some election officials were partisan, if not crooked.

But there is no doubt in South Africa that within a few days he will baptize the new democracy by pronouncing the required four-word benediction — "substantially free and fair" — over the results.

From the outset the commission had no illusions that it could mount a really efficient election, the judge said Monday during an intermission from the crises that still beset the counting of votes. "It is an Africa-style election. It is not to be measured by European or North American standards. What we're trying to do is put together a credible test of the will of the people."

In the end, he said, it is less important whether the election was really free and fair than whether people accept the outcome as a national verdict on their future.

Judge Krieger, 63, is a former trial lawyer and human rights advocate with a reputation for fierce independence, dry wit, flashes of arrogance, and, in his work on the appeals court, a somewhat greater devotion to the spirit of the law than its letter.

"If it is manifest in a given situation that the rules ought to be stretched because that would do justice, yes, that's my approach," he said Monday in his office at the Independent Electoral Commission. "And I've applied it here."

To his critics, who have proliferated during the chaos of voting and counting, Judge Krieger is an imperious figure and a bad manager. The voting confusion has probably not enhanced his prospects for an appointment to the new constitutional court, although lawyers say he remains one of the top candidates.

Foreign observers and some candidates say that in his determination to validate the

election he has blinked at irregularities that did not affect the overall outcome but could have cost smaller parties seats in the new Parliament.

"It was just chaotic from the word go," fumed Tony Leon, a leader of the liberal Democratic Party. "The things that could have gone wrong with this election didn't — violence, murder, mayhem," he added. "But then to be let down by a process that was so Fifth World is a disgrace."

Dennis Davis, a law professor who helped draft the charter under which the election is taking place, said he was worried that the commission's failure to prevent rampant abuses in the embattled Zulu province, KwaZulu-Natal, could encourage the losers there to reject the result and resume their 10-year violent partisan conflict.

Almost everyone acknowledges that Judge Krieger took on one of the most impossible assignments in the history of elections: four months to organize an election in a country where three-fourths of the population had never voted, with no voter roll, with any voter free to vote anywhere, and with no reliable census to tell the commission where to set ballots.

To satisfy the national pride — and the black suspicion of the existing government — the commission was forbidden from depending on foreign organizations or the ministry that handled past elections.

Many polling places were up unpaved roads in villages without telephones or electricity. Anyone hired to monitor the election was "likely to be the second cousin of the presiding officer and the son-in-law of the local chief," Judge Krieger said.

Halfway into the assignment, the rules were changed to include separate ballots for national and provincial legislatures, requiring that the floor plan of every polling place be redesigned.

Then a week from the end, after 80 million ballots had been printed, the Inkatha Freedom Party decided to participate, requiring that gummed stickers be added by hand at the bottom of each ballot.

The voting became a giant improvisation. When ballot boxes got full because of un-

See RELIEF, Page 4

America's Asia-Pacific Chorus Sours

By David E. Sanger

New York Times Service

HONG KONG — When President Bill Clinton first described his vision of a new "Pacific community" last summer, in which the United States would engage Asia more vigorously and creatively than at any time since World War II, most of the region's leaders embraced the idea as a long-overdue shift from what they saw as Washington's Eurocentric view of the world.

But in recent months the enthusiastic talk of harmony, which reached a crescendo when Mr. Clinton gathered Asian leaders at a summit meeting in Seattle, increasingly given way to a broad chorus of criticism aimed at the administration.

On topics as diverse as trade policy with Japan, human rights and the possible coming of

an American teenager in Singapore, leaders from Canberra to Tokyo are voicing similar criticisms. They say Washington's approach has been arrogant, that the "community" it has in mind is built in America's image rather than in Asia's, and that it is chiefly interested in imposing its own rules.

Many of the criticisms are self-interested, and some come from countries that insist the region needs a stabilizing military presence from the United States even while rejecting its political influence. But a result is that many of the administration's policies have been subtly undercut by some of its closest Asian allies.

"There has been a very sharp change of tone in recent months," said a senior South Korean official who deals regularly with high-level Clinton administration officials. "There is a

sense that America's approach to Asia has been very high-handed, too much preaching about human rights and too much of a Mickey Kantor approach on trade that may score a few points in the short term, but hurt the U.S. role in the Pacific for a long time." Mr. Kantor is the U.S. trade representative.

Since the Seattle meeting, Mr. Clinton's Asian policy has been driven by three goals: opening Japan's markets, brandishing trade threats to force China to respect human rights and insisting that North Korea will never be permitted to become a nuclear power.

But its policies on Japan and China have been under daily attack throughout the region, one of the reasons the administration is being forced to back off and rethink its strategy. And

See ASIA, Page 4

A Graying Holland Votes, Fearing Welfare's Future

By William Drozdiak

Washington Post Service

THE HAGUE — After years of trying to cope with the social and political repercussions of a "baby boom" followed by a "birth dearth," the Netherlands is now confronting a new kind of social uprising that might be called "the granny revolution."

As 11 million Dutch voters prepare to go to the polls in national elections Tuesday, a sense of alarm is spreading, especially among the elderly, over the fate of an elaborate welfare and pension system that is regarded as perhaps the most generous in all of Europe.

Fearful of rising crime and lower living standards, 15,000 elderly men and women marched in Eindhoven last month to demonstrate their political clout and to warn the governing Christian Democrats and other mainstream parties to leave their pensions alone.

"The revolt of old people in the '90s could have the kind of political impact that the rebellion of young people had in the '60s," said Ed van Thijn, a former mayor of Amsterdam who is now interior minister. "While young people were against the consumer society and conservatism, old people are starting to fight for the state to uphold their living standards and security needs."

Let Nijpels, leader of the General Old People's Union, which along with another elderly persons party hopes to win at least six seats in the 150-seat lower house of parliament, said the political awakening of the elderly was rapidly gathering momentum in Europe.

"This is a broad phenomenon, and not just a

Dutch one," the party leader said. "In 20 years the baby boomers in Europe will be 65, so all of the problems we have now are just going to get worse. We want politicians to start thinking about the long term."

Even more than other West European countries, the Netherlands now confronts critical decisions about the future structure of its society.

With people living longer, having fewer children and finding fewer jobs in the course of Europe's worst recession since the war, social welfare costs have soared in a country that remains proud of its reputation as a progressive social laboratory.

Because of their liberal approach to sick leave, disability allowances and retirement pensions, the Dutch are now spending almost \$100 billion a year on health and social security costs, or about 10 times what they pay for defense.

Faced with a potentially disastrous situation in which the number of people receiving benefits from the state will soon outstrip the number of those who work, the Christian Democrat-led government of Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers has been striving to rein in the ballooning cost of entitlements.

But the government's attempts to freeze pensions and divert funds to create jobs for young people has triggered a rebellion among the elderly that promises to shake up the political landscape and possibly drive the Christian Democrats out of power for the first time in

See DUTCH, Page 4



GAIT-KEEPER — A Cossack pointing his lance at a car as he asked for identification documents in St. Petersburg. The mounted patrols have been organized in an attempt to deter criminal activity, which has been increasing in and around the Russian city.

Hatred Rends Asunder Israeli Lovers, Arab and Jew

By Clyde Haberman

New York Times Service

YAFIA, Israel — This is a story of two families thrust unexpectedly together and forced to navigate deep religious and ethnic divides.

It is about anger and fear, mistrust and resentment, abiding conflict and sudden death. It is a love story.

It is about an Arab man and a Jewish woman, both Israelis, who quietly conducted a years-long courtship and then were married a month ago in a Muslim ceremony, soon after she had converted to Islam. Only a few days after their marriage, Adel and Ahuva Cohen Onallah were torn apart forever.

On April 6, a West Bank Arab on a suicide mission for a militant Islamic group, blew himself up beside a bus in Afula, 10 kilometers south of this Israeli Arab village near Nazareth.

The explosion killed seven Israelis instantly, including an Arab woman, and wounded 44 others in the worst terrorist incident since Israel in five years. One of the more seriously wounded was Ahuva Cohen Onallah, 37, who lingered for three weeks and died a week ago.

As the pain ended for her, it began for those she left behind. They include her new husband, a former husband, three children, aging parents, four brothers, one sister and a country that sought through its popular press to frame her life and death against the relentless struggle

between Arab and Jew that grips this land even as it strives for reconciliation.

The disconsolate new husband, Adel Onallah, saw nothing cosmic about the relationship.

They met six years ago while both worked at a bank in Nazareth, she a clerk and he a computer instructor. Ahuva Cohen was still in her first marriage, but unhappily so. Finally, she walked out on it — and on two embittered daughters and a son — and found comfort with Mr. Onallah, two years her junior and light years apart in background.

He simply loved her, he says, and then he lost her.

"I was doubly hit," Mr. Onallah said. "My

wife was killed, and she was killed by my own people."

For Mrs. Onallah's Orthodox Jewish family, which had not been close to her in recent years, the bomb blast exposed facts that its members had known either dimly or not at all — her romance with an Arab, her decision to adopt his religion for the sake of her children they might have and the fact that she was already pregnant.

Through much of the week, they were cast in an unflattering light.

This is a period when the Jews and Arabs of Israel and its territories are supposed to be coming to terms in new ways with each other. It

See LOVE, Page 4

Old Soviet Bear Hug Appears to Find the Kiss of Life

By Fred Hiatt

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The collapse of the Communist East bloc brought joy to some and misery to others, but it produced one change that it seemed everyone could cheer: the demise of the Kremlin kiss.

No longer would our breakfasts be upset by photos of Communist bigwigs nuzzling each other's five-o'clock shadows and smacking each other on the lips. No longer would general secretaries illuminate U.S. presidents by folding them into bear hugs after signing arms-control pacts. No more doddering dictators making out on the evening news. Democracy and handshakes were in, and the Brezhnev buss was out.

But now, in a development that has alarmed Kremlin-watchers here, it seems the Politburo smack may be back. On his recent return from a Black Sea vacation, in a clear departure from recent protocol, President Boris N. Yeltsin was smooched by loyal aides who were lined up to greet him on the airport tarmac.

And Leonid Parfyonov, a popular television host who wrote a book about the old ways of Soviet leaders, confirmed that kissing had roared back into fashion at the upper levels of Russian politics.

Suddenly, all the dire warnings about the Russian bear snarling back to life seem more credible. A few thousand Russian troops hanging on in the Baltics, a highly placed spy in Washington, the sabotage of NATO policy in Serbia — O.K., the West can live with that. After all, everyone has a few unattractive qualities. But if the wet Kremlin smack is really making a comeback, surely the bad old days cannot be far behind.

A Yeltsin spokesman, quizzed about this latest development during a recent telephone interview, immediately tried to pass the buck.

"Somebody came up and smacked him," insisted Anatoli Krasikov, refusing to name the guilty party who made the first

See KISS, Page 4

Kiosk

4 Sentenced in Attack on Olympian

BERLIN (Reuters) — Four East German neo-Nazis involved in beating up a U.S. Olympic athlete in a racist attack in October were sentenced by a German court Monday. One youth was given a six months' jail sentence converted to probation, two others were given fines totaling 1,400 Deutsche marks (\$850) and the fourth was ordered to perform 400 hours of community service.

Related article, Page 2

Newsstand Prices

Andorra	9.00 FF	Luxembourg	60 L.	Fr
Antilles	11.20 FF	Morocco	12 Dn	
Comoros	1.60 CFA	Qatar	8.00 Riels	
Egypt	9.00 FF	Réunion	11.20 FF	
France	9.00 CFA	Saudi Arabia	9.00 R.	
Gabon	9.00 CFA	Senegal	200 PTAS	
Greece	300 Dr.	Spain	200 PTAS	
Italy	2.600 Lire	Turkey	T.L. 35,000	
Ivory Coast	1.120 CFA	U.A.E.	8.50 Dirh	
Jordan	1 JD	U.S. MIL (Eur.)	\$1.10	
Lebanon	1,500 L.L.			

Dow Jones		Trib Index	
Up	19.33	Up	0.04%
3701.02		112.43	
The Dollar		Previous Close	
New York	1.6474	1.6538	
DM	1.5195	1.518	
Pound	1.01.635	1.01.60	
Yen	5.641	5.6593	
FF			

A New Flash Point in Bosnia

French Want to Make Corridor a Safe Area

By Barry James

PARIS — Foreign Minister Alain Juppé of France proposed Monday that the United Nations protection zone in the former Yugoslavia be extended to a narrow corridor in northeastern Bosnia linking the two main areas held by the Bosnian Serbs.

"I personally favor extending the protection that exists for the safe havens to this extremely sensitive zone," Mr. Juppé said.

He said it should be made clear that "the first artillery shell fired will lead to immediate retaliation by the Atlantic Alliance."

French military officials said Muslim forces were massing in the area north of the Tuzla pocket in Bosnia-Herzegovina, close to the strategic Bosnian Serb town of Brcko.

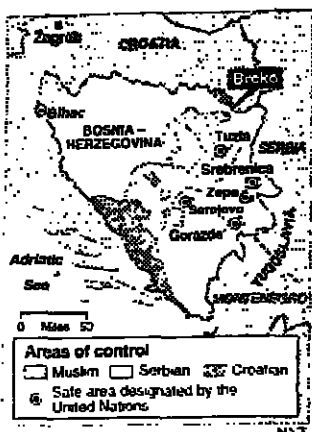
The officials, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said they had evidence to suggest that an attack would be launched by the Muslims.

Although the corridor traditionally has been occupied by Serbs and Croats, and the Muslims have no interest in holding the land, it is the Bosnian Serbs' weakest position and therefore a useful bargaining chip. They said it could be the last big battle of the war in what was once Yugoslavia.

The officials said the Muslim forces on the ground were about as numerous as the Bosnian Serbs, but they lacked heavy weapons.

They suggested that the Muslims may be getting small arms and other weapons from Eastern Europe with UN connivance.

"When the war is over, we may find out the truth about this," one said.



The French chief of staff, Admiral Jacques Lanxade, visited Sarajevo over the weekend, where he met with the British lieutenant general who commands the United Nations peacekeeping forces, Sir Michael Rose. With nearly 7,000 men, France has the biggest single contingent in the peacekeeping force.

The Clinton administration this weekend accused UN civilian and military officials in Bosnia of failing to support a more aggressive policy toward the Serbs even though that policy has been backed by the UN Security Council and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

"The United Nations is not a belligerent, and it has not the means to become involved," a French official said. "It is very dispersed and its vehicles are suitable."

The French military officials said UN forces had succeeded in containing the violence. On most

days, they said, the number of people killed in the former Yugoslavia is less than in a large American city like Detroit.

They said that although it might be temporarily satisfying to punish the Serbs by bombing them, this strategy would not lead to peace.

The only action authorized by the Security Council, they added, was close air support for specific aims.

"If you go against the Serbs you will have a war to the finish," a senior official said. "Those who want to use force have no answer to the question of what they will do if large numbers of UN troops are taken prisoner."

At the same time, the official said, while the Bosnian Serbs clearly were the aggressors, "no one is looking at what the Muslims are doing."

"The Americans have from the beginning been encouraging the Muslims to expect outside help, while the Russians are playing their cards with the Serbs," he said. "The Croats and the Muslims play with these contradictions."

The French officials said the amount of disinformation coming out of the Muslim side was "formidable."

■ **Reports of Buildup**

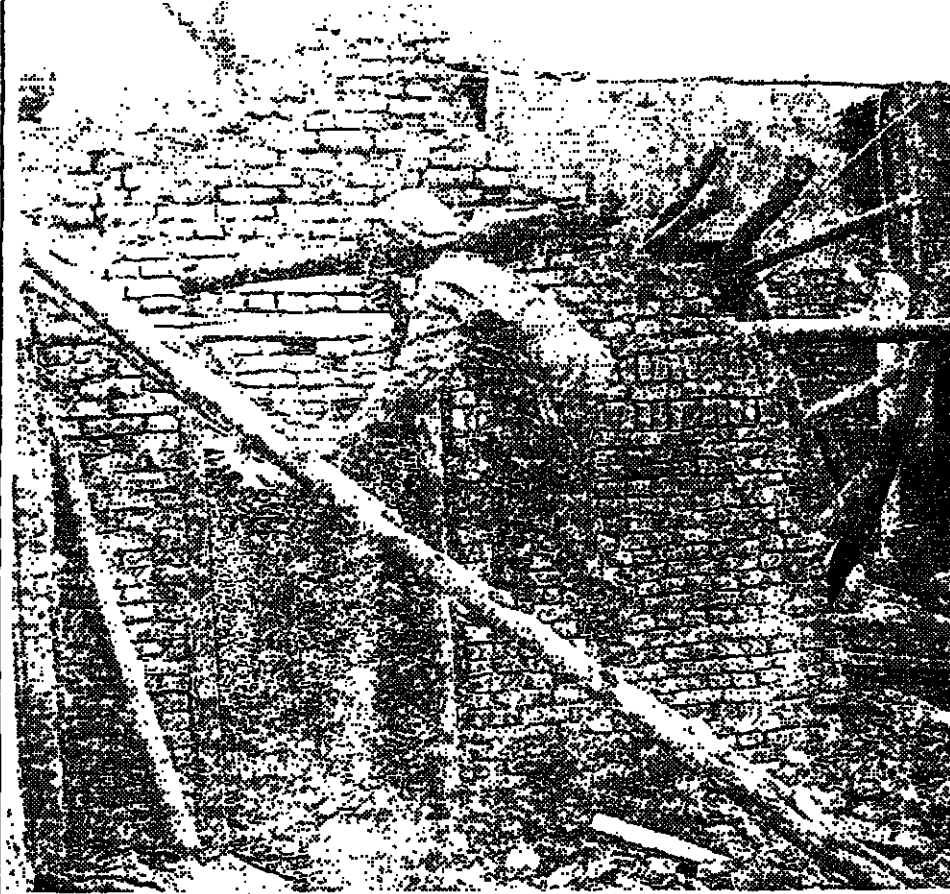
Tension increased in northern Bosnia on Monday, with both Muslim and Serbian media reporting a military buildup near Brcko. Reuters reported from Sarajevo.

Muslim-controlled Sarajevo radio said Serbian forces were moving equipment and men from Gorazde to Brcko in what it said was the "strongest concentration of combat potential since the beginning of the war."

Bosnian Serbian radio reported Muslim forces massing outside the northern Muslim stronghold of Tuzla, southwest of Brcko.

Commander Eric Chaperon, a UN military spokesman in Sarajevo, acknowledged the reports of a buildup but said the area was calm for the moment.

He said Gorazde was still tense and that there had been fighting on Sunday between Serbian and Muslim forces on the edge of a three-kilometer exclusion zone around the Muslim enclave.



COUNTERATTACK — An Afghan soldier loyal to President Burhanuddin Rabbani climbing a ladder Monday at his Kabul base to fire at mujahidin forces. The base was heavily damaged the day before in an attack by the rebels led by a former Communist, General Abdul Rashid Dostum.

Modernizing U.S. Air Safety

In Clinton Plan, Controllers Would Form New Entity

By Richard M. Weintraub and John Burgess

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration has decided that the vast network of computers and people who guide 19,000 scheduled airline flights a day across the United States is so bureaucratically encrusted that both safety and efficiency will be threatened unless a new way is found to run it.

An administration proposal to remove the air traffic service from the Federal Aviation Administration and turn it over to a government-owned ATC Corp. These would be the controllers who work in the towers and regional radar centers, and the computer specialists, the electricians, mechanics and others who maintain the system.

What's left of the Federal Aviation Administration would continue to be responsible for regulating aviation safety by setting standards for aircraft and aircraft parts and writing the rules for everything from pilot and flight attendant training to airport security.

Initial funding would come from the 10 percent ticket tax all airline passengers pay. An important feature of the plan is that the corporation could borrow money or float bonds rather than await the annual congressional appropriation from the aviation trust fund, which is regularly held hostage to deficit control.

Congressional critics question the administration's funding assumptions. Other critics ask whether a corporation is necessary at all. "Air traffic control is a natural monopoly, and the only way to protect the public interest is to maintain it as a government function with broad, informed oversight," the Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association told the task force that drew up the proposal.

The association, long powerful on Capitol Hill in part because many members of Congress also are private pilots, represents 324,000 general aviation pilots.

The association expressed fears of an increase in taxes and fees accompanying a deterioration in safety and efficiency, especially during a transition period.

The corporation, Mr. Oberstar argues, "is being designed to serve the interests of airlines."

"In hard times," he said, "they may push to cut fees, to cut the number of controllers. That could lead to precariousness for safety."

"Oberstar's argument," Mr. Peña counters, "assumes that the industry will 'own' this corporation. It won't. All the stock will be owned by the government and we think we will actually increase safety because we can bring on technology sooner."

Some controllers bristle at the suggestion safety would suffer. "Why do these people in Congress think I am going to be any less safe under a corporation? That burns me!" said Mark Meuwissen, a controller at Detroit.

And the controllers want new equipment as soon as possible. "I've been here for years and I've never seen anything done in less than three years with regular programming," said Paul Jester, who is in charge of computer and radar maintenance at the regional air traffic control center at Leesburg, Virginia. "Everything is maxed out in this facility. We are at capacity."

ciency will be threatened unless a new way is found to run it.

An administration proposal to remove the air traffic service from the Federal Aviation Administration and turn it over to a government-owned ATC Corp. These would be the controllers who work in the towers and regional radar centers, and the computer specialists, the electricians, mechanics and others who maintain the system.

What's left of the Federal Aviation Administration would continue to be responsible for regulating aviation safety by setting standards for aircraft and aircraft parts and writing the rules for everything from pilot and flight attendant training to airport security.

Initial funding would come from the 10 percent ticket tax all airline passengers pay. An important feature of the plan is that the corporation could borrow money or float bonds rather than await the annual congressional appropriation from the aviation trust fund, which is regularly held hostage to deficit control.

Congressional critics question the administration's funding assumptions. Other critics ask whether a corporation is necessary at all. "Air traffic control is a natural monopoly, and the only way to protect the public interest is to maintain it as a government function with broad, informed oversight," the Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association told the task force that drew up the proposal.

The association, long powerful on Capitol Hill in part because many members of Congress also are private pilots, represents 324,000 general aviation pilots.

The association expressed fears of an increase in taxes and fees accompanying a deterioration in safety and efficiency, especially during a transition period.

The corporation, Mr. Oberstar argues, "is being designed to serve the interests of airlines."

"In hard times," he said, "they may push to cut fees, to cut the number of controllers. That could lead to precariousness for safety."

"Oberstar's argument," Mr. Peña counters, "assumes that the industry will 'own' this corporation. It won't. All the stock will be owned by the government and we think we will actually increase safety because we can bring on technology sooner."

Some controllers bristle at the suggestion safety would suffer. "Why do these people in Congress think I am going to be any less safe under a corporation? That burns me!" said Mark Meuwissen, a controller at Detroit.

And the controllers want new equipment as soon as possible. "I've been here for years and I've never seen anything done in less than three years with regular programming," said Paul Jester, who is in charge of computer and radar maintenance at the regional air traffic control center at Leesburg, Virginia. "Everything is maxed out in this facility. We are at capacity."

UN Chief Backs U.S. In Bosnia Policy Feud

By Paul Lewis

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — The UN secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, has said he shares the Clinton administration's "concern" over criticism of its policy toward the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina by senior officials of the organization.

In a letter sent Monday to the U.S. envoy to the United Nations, Madeleine K. Albright, the secretary-general said he had told his mediator in the former Yugoslavia, Yasushi Akashi of Japan, to conduct a full inquiry into her complaint and ensure that there were no recurrences.

Mrs. Albright had complained in a letter to Mr. Boutros Ghali that Mr. Akashi publicly called the United States "timid" and "afraid" because of its refusal to send ground forces into Bosnia.

She also complained about news reports saying that unnamed senior UN military and civilian officials in Bosnia believed that more NATO air strikes against the Serbs risked turning the Serbian forces against the United Nations and prolonging the war.

On Saturday, a senior military officer and a senior civilian official with the United Nations in Sarajevo said the Bosnian government had greatly exaggerated the damage and casualties in Gorazde in the hope of encouraging NATO to attack the Serbs.

Those officials' comments made it clear that the two top UN officers in the former Yugoslavia, General Bertrand de Lapresle of France and Sir Michael Rose of Britain, also had opposed the NATO air strikes.

Administration officials complain that Mr. Akashi has shown himself to be too conciliatory toward the Serbs, blocking an immediate renewal of NATO air strikes when they failed to meet a deadline for pulling back from the Muslim safe area of Gorazde.

They also say that he has become overly close to the Bosnian Serbian leader, Radovan Karadzic, claiming that he has developed a personal friendship with him.

The officials argue that it was only the threat of NATO attacks, not Mr. Akashi's diplomacy, that forced the Serbs to pull back first from around Sarajevo and now from Gorazde. They also say that Mr. Akashi is undermining this more forceful strategy by showing reluctance to approve military force.

Also in her letter to Mr. Boutros Ghali, Mrs. Albright stressed that it was he who had first requested NATO air strikes in an effort to stop the shelling of Gorazde and that such military action had been specifically authorized by Security Council Resolution 836, on June 4, 1993.

"In light of the above," she said, "I am writing to protest, in the strongest possible terms, the comments of United Nations officials who report, through Special Representative Akashi, directly to you. It is not unreasonable for the United States to expect United Nations officials operating under your authority to support publicly and implement as best they can the mandates of the Security Council."

4 Arrested for Attack On German Synagogue

The Associated Press

BONN — Four young far-right extremists have been arrested in connection with the March 25 bombing of a synagogue in the northern city of Lüneburg, the federal prosecutor's office said Monday.

It said the four suspects had plotted the March 25 firebombing "out of hate against foreigners and against Jews."

The fire caused no injuries but burned two rooms where the city's small Jewish community was planning to hold its first Passover seder since the Holocaust.

The attack marked the first time a Jewish house of worship had been burned since the Third Reich era.

The four suspects are being investigated for attempted murder, said a statement from the federal prosecutor in Karlsruhe.

Tenants were asleep in apartments on the two floors above the synagogue at the time of the attack. A neighbor heard breaking glass and alerted the tenants and firefighters.

■ **Jewish Leaders' Fears**

Jewish leaders told Chancellor Helmut Kohl on Monday that they were worried about neo-Nazi and other rightist violence in Germany

and Europe, Reuters reported from Bonn.

Mr. Kohl met with Israel Singer, general secretary of the World Jewish Congress; Ignatz Bubis, head of Germany's Central Council of Jews; and Jean Kahn, leader of the European Jewish Congress, as part of a round of talks on racist violence, the government said.

Up to 30 people have died in neo-Nazi attacks on foreigners, the disabled and other targets of Nazi ideology since unification in 1990.

"The Jewish organizations expressed their grave concern at rising racist and right-wing violence in Germany and in the whole of Europe," a government statement said. "The chancellor told the delegation that the government and the federal states were doing all in their power to combat the violence."

The plan will cut red tape and make it easier to procure the most up-to-date equipment," said Vice President Al Gore. "By improving working conditions through the use of updated equipment, the plan allows air traffic employees to focus on the business of ensuring safer air travel for everyone."

Not everyone agrees, and when Mr. Gore and Transportation Secretary Federico F. Peña announced their plan to split the agency, it will set off a battle on Capitol Hill, where key congressmen are questioning whether the administration's solution is the safest path to follow.

The retired pathologist was accused of helping Thomas Hyde, who had been suffering from Lou Gehrig's disease, die by inhaling carbon monoxide. The jury was weighing technical legal questions as well as whether people should be allowed to help the terminally ill commit suicide.

The defense attorney, Geoffrey Fieger, argued that Mr. Hyde had died in Oakland County and that the Wayne County jury had no jurisdiction. Judge Thomas E. Jackson instructed jurors that they must be convinced that Mr. Hyde died in Wayne County if they were to convict the doctor. Mr. Fieger also argued that Dr. Kevorkian had been acting under a loophole that allows doctors to prescribe medication to ease suffering, even if the medication hastens death.

Mr. Oberstar said the sheer disruption of massive change to the Federal Aviation Administration that a new corporation would create threatened the excellent safety record.

Mr. Peña said that tinkering around the edges would not fix the

Dr. Kevorkian Found Not Guilty

DETROIT — Dr. Jack Kevorkian was found not guilty in the death of a 30-year-old man last summer. It was the first trial under Michigan's year-old ban on assisted suicide that was enacted specifically to stop Dr. Kevorkian.

The retired pathologist was accused of helping Thomas Hyde, who had been suffering from Lou Gehrig's disease, die by inhaling carbon monoxide. The jury was weighing technical legal questions as well as whether people should be allowed to help the terminally ill commit suicide.

The defense attorney, Geoffrey Fieger, argued that Mr. Hyde had died in Oakland County and that the Wayne County jury had no jurisdiction. Judge Thomas E. Jackson instructed jurors that they must be convinced that Mr. Hyde died in Wayne County if they were to convict the doctor. Mr. Fieger also argued that Dr. Kevorkian had been acting under a loophole that allows doctors to prescribe medication to ease suffering, even if the medication hastens death.

Mr. Oberstar said the sheer disruption of massive change to the Federal Aviation Administration that a new corporation would create threatened the excellent safety record.

Mr. Peña said that tinkering around the edges would not fix the

WORLD BRIEFS

Clinton Presses Beijing on Rights

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — President Bill Clinton met Zou Jiahou, a deputy prime minister of China, on Monday and told him there had to be progress in Beijing's human rights record if relations between the two countries were to be improved. White House officials said.

The White House press secretary, Dee Dee Myers, said that the president told Mr. Zou that the United States wanted to see a "stable and prosperous China."

"The president emphasized that he wants to strengthen our bilateral relationship, but to achieve that goal there needs to be progress in human rights as called for in last year's executive order," Ms. Myers said. Last year, Mr. Clinton issued an executive order that made extension of China's most-favored-nation trade status conditional on "overall significant progress" on human rights issues, including freeing political prisoners and allowing emigration. Mr. Clinton must decide by June whether to extend the trading status.

Berlusconi Opens Talks on Cabinet

ROME (Reuters) — Silvio Berlusconi began talks Monday on Italy's new government amid a controversy over whether neofascists will join his cabinet and the possible arrest of one of his top business aides.

Mr. Berlusconi, appointed prime minister-designate last week, was meeting labor and business leaders in his first formal consultation on the government's program. The partners in his election-winning coalition were to meet Tuesday, and one of the politicians involved, Roberto Maroni of the federalist Northern League, said cabinet ministers should be known at the end of the day.

Mr. Berlusconi brushed off concern about the presence in his coalition of the National Alliance, formed by the neofascist Italian Social Movement, whose policies were long inspired by the ideals of Mussolini.

German President Pardons Terrorist

BONN (Reuters) — President Richard von Weizsäcker has pardoned a leftist terrorist who was sentenced to life imprisonment for taking part in a 1975 attack on the German Embassy in Stockholm, a government spokesman said on Monday.

A spokesman for Justice Minister Sabine Leutheusser-Schnarrenberger said the minister had proposed the pardon for Bernhard Rösner, a Red Army Faction member who has served 19 years of his sentence. Mrs. Leutheusser-Schnarrenberger's spokesman said she had signed Mr. Rösner, who is mentally ill, be temporarily released from jail for treatment in a clinic.

In the storming and occupation of Bonn's embassy in Stockholm, several people including embassy staffers were killed in exchange of fire by police and terrorists. Mr. Rösner was convicted in 1977 of two murders, kidnapping and attempting to coerce the state.

Pope's Fever Drops, and He Exercises

ROME (AP) — Pope John Paul II's fever dropped, and he started some light exercise on Monday, three days after surgery for a fractured thighbone.

Dr. Corrado Manni said the pontiff, 73, should be able to get out of bed later this week and stand with assistance. John Paul, who suffered a fracture of his right femur in a fall in his bathroom, had part of the bone replaced with a plastic and metal prosthesis during surgery Friday.

The Pope had a slight fever Sunday, but doctors said that this was normal after surgery. The fever went down Monday, and he did some exercises with his left leg to keep the muscles in tone. Dr. Manni said he is expected to spend at least two weeks in the hospital, then several months of therapy before he will be able to walk without assistance.

Spain Fraud Suspect Vows to Give Up

MADRID (APF) — A former commander of the Civil Guard who vanished last week as the police prepared to arrest him on corruption charges has pledged to surrender in the next few days, a newspaper reported Monday.

In an interview with his unspecified refuge, the former commander, Luis Roldán, told the daily El Mundo that he intended "to appear in the coming days" before the judge who ordered his arrest and "to reveal all about what he called the scandal surrounding his disappearance."

A warrant was issued for Mr. Roldán on Friday after he failed to appear at a Madrid court hearing on Wednesday.

Mr. Roldán is alleged to have embezzled funds while he was with the Civil Guard from 1986 to 1993. But he has insisted that a \$3.5 million increase in his personal wealth during that period was his inheritance he received in 1993.

Army Moves to Quell Pakistan Riots

KARACHI, Pakistan (Combined Dispatches) — The army moved into four districts of the southern city of Karachi on Monday after four days of rioting that has killed at least 16 people and injured dozens, officials said.

Armed gangs have burned more than 46 vehicles and set fire to at least two banks. The violence erupted Friday with a protest march by about 3,000 members of the militant People's Refuse Movement, representing Indian Muslims who moved to Pakistan in 1947.

The movement has accused Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto of discriminating against it. It is demanding recognition as Pakistan's fifth ethnic group. Successive governments have refused. (Reuters AP)

Cambodian Peace Talks Postponed

PHNOM PENH (Reuters) — Fighting between Khmer Rouge guerrillas and government forces is at a level not seen since 1989, forcing postponement of proposed peace talks, senior government and aid officials said Monday.

"The expected roundtable talks with the Khmer Rouge have been suspended," said an adviser to the prime minister, Prince Norodon Ranariddh. The adviser, Muong Soakhan, said the Khmer Rouge leader, Khieu Samphan, had asserted that Phnom Penh was not safe for the Khmer Rouge delegation and that there was no neutral location in the country where the talks could be held.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Restored Villa Panels Back in Rome

ROME (AP) — Painted ceiling panels that were part of a Renaissance villa were unveiled Monday back in their original setting after four years of restoration work.

The 22 panels, showing zodiac figures and deities from Roman mythology, were lent by the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, which acquired the paintings after they were removed in the mid-19th century.

The paintings were placed back in a loggia that is all that remains of the Villa Stata Mattei. The loggia is now part of a museum on the Palatine Hill near the Colosseum. Besides the normal cleaning of the paint, restorers had to refashion the paintings to fit in the curved ceiling. The panels had been flattened after they were removed originally, restoration officials said.

The Galata bridge in Istanbul has been restored at a cost of more than \$4.6 million after being destroyed by fire in 1992. The original rope-way bridge over the Golden Horn, an inlet of the Bosphorus Strait, dated from 1912. (APF)

China is to open a new international airport July 1 in its southernmost city of Sanya on Hainan Island, according to published reports in Hong Kong. (APF)

Alitalia and Continental Airlines announced an agreement Monday to share reservation systems and codes on some international routes. The accord will give Alitalia, the Italian national carrier, access to a second New York-area airport, at Newark, New Jersey, as well as connections to more than 100 North American cities served by Continental. Continental passengers will be able to connect with Alitalia flights in Rome or Milan to destinations in Europe, Africa and the Middle East. (Bloomberg)

HÔTEL DU RHÔNE

GENEVA

Our impressive renovation is complete. As a matter of fact, we have excellent business facilities.

Geneva's first business address in the finest location.

The Leading Hotels of the World.

TEL. (41 22) 731 98 31

FAX (41 22) 732 45 58

To call from country to country, or back to the U.S., dial the WorldPhone number of the country you're calling from.

Antigua	00868-462-1111	Cyprus	00357-22-1111	Guatemala	00502-444-1234	Netherlands	0031-20-41-22	Spain	0034-91-4014
Argentina	0054-11-433-1111	Denmark	0045-33-1111	Haiti	00509-222-1111	Netherlands Antilles	0031-800-950-1022	St. Lucia	00868-462-1111
Australia	0061-2-433-1111	Dominican Republic	001-809-746-1111	Honduras	00502-222-1111	Nicaragua	00505-222-1111	Sweden	0046-8-462-1111
Bahamas	001-242-433-1111	Ecuador	00593-2-433-1111	Ireland	00353-1-433-1111	Paraguay	00595-222-1111	Switzerland	0041-1-433-1111
Belgium	0032-2-433-1111	El Salvador	00503-2-433-1111	Israel	00972-3-433-1111	Peru	0051-1-433-1111	Trinidad & Tobago	00868-462-1111
Bolivia	00591-2-433-1111	Finland	00358-9-433-1111	Italy	0039-6-433-1111	Portugal	00351-21-433-1111	United Kingdom	0044-1-433-1111
Brazil	0055-11-433-1111	France	0033-1-433-1111	Jamaica	001-809-746-1111	San Marino	00378-054-1111	USA (Special Phones Only)	001-800-433-1111
Canada	001-416-433-1111	Germany	0049-30-433-1111	Kenya	00254-1-433-1111	Slovak Republic	0042-2-433-1111	USA (Long Distance)	001-800-433-1111
Cayman Islands	001-344-433-1111	Greece	0030-1-433-1111	Luxembourg	00352-433-1111	Slovenia	00386-6-433-1111	USA (Mercury)	001-800-433-1111
Chile	0056-2-433-1111	Guatemala	00502-444-1234	Mexico	0052-5-433-1111	South Africa	0027-11-433-1111	Uruguay	00598-2-433-1111
Colombia	0057-1-433-1111	Haiti	00509-222-1111	Morocco	00212-3-433-1111	Venezuela	0058-2-433-1111	Vietnam	0084-4-433-1111
Costa Rica	00506-2-433-1111	Honduras	00502-222-1111	Nicaragua	00505-222-1111				

Use your MCI Card, local telephone card or call collect. All at the same low rates.

WorldPhone is a service of MCI Telecommunications Corporation. MCI Telecommunications Corporation is a wholly owned subsidiary of WorldCom Inc. WorldCom Inc. is a public company listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol WDC.

WorldPhone Let It Take You Around the World. From MCI.

THE AMERICAS / MILLIONAIRES AND DOCTORS

POLITICAL NOTES

Nixon's Media Critics Fire Back

WASHINGTON — While most journalists were surprisingly gracious toward Richard Nixon in the days after the former president's death, an anti-Nixon media backlash is gathering force.

"The worst presidency of the century," says this week's issue of the New Republic. The magazine offers a two-page anthology of "Nixon-hating." Nasty excerpts range from "a phony" (1952) to "Thank God he's gone" (1974).

An article by Jacob Weisberg in this week's New York Magazine said the "final irony" of Mr. Nixon's life was "that his mortal enemies in the media largely brushed aside the twin disasters of Vietnam and Watergate to recognize him as one of the 20th century's great statesmen." The cartoonist Gary Trudeau will poke fun at Nixon "revisionism" next week in "Doodlesbury."

"I do think the media's supine glorification of this guy was really excessive," said the editor of New Republic, Andrew Sullivan. "It's his last laugh. The notion that we at this point would throw in the towel seems pathetic."

Mr. Nixon's death on April 22 forced journalists to try to balance his long career and accomplishments against the scandals that forced him to resign 20 years ago. The normal tendency not to speak ill of the recently departed was reinforced by Mr. Nixon's own campaign to rehabilitate his image and the embrace of such former political foes as President Bill Clinton and former senator George McGovern. Mr. Nixon's Democratic opponent in the 1972 presidential campaign.

But the generally respectful tone of the coverage — "Nixon Gets Hero's Farewell" (Los Angeles Times); "the most important figure of the postwar era" (Time); "the final years may have been Richard Nixon's greatest triumph" (The Wall Street Journal) — has caused much grumbling among his detractors in the press. "A friend said to me: 'Is this the same Richard Nixon? Did someone else die?'" Mr. Sullivan said.

Travel Office Affair Revisited

WASHINGTON — Government auditors said Monday that the White House had a right to dismiss seven travel office workers without cause, but sharply criticized the manner in which they were forced from the office that arranges presidential and press travel.

The General Accounting Office, while saying said the White House had the "legal authority" to dismiss the workers without cause in May, singled out for criticism three individuals involved in the White House travel office affair: Catherine Cornibus, a distant cousin to President Bill Clinton; Harry Thompson, a Hollywood producer and friend of Mr. Clinton's; and Darnell Martens.

The auditors said the three "had potential personal business interests in the travel office operations" and "created the momentum to examine the travel office by raising allegations about the management of the office by White House officials and participating in actions that appeared to anticipate the removal of the employees."

The agency also said that on the basis of a private accounting firm's report there had been "serious financial management weaknesses" in the operation of the office.

The affair, one of the early major flaps that shook up the Clinton White House, involved allegations of cronyism and improper use of the FBI. Five of the seven staff members were ultimately rehired, but assigned to other government agencies.

(Reuters)

Quote/Unquote

Justin Dart, former chairman of the President's Committee on the Employment of People with Disabilities, appealing to President Clinton for health care reform: "We are willing to die for our countries but not for our insurance companies. No more excuses. No more exclusion. No more profiteering. No more Band-Aid solutions." (AP)



LEAVING THE LIMO BEHIND — Mr. Clinton pedaling from the White House with his wife, Hillary, and a Secret Service agent. They rode through Georgetown to a Potomac bike path.

All (Political) Eyes Are on Ohio Senate Race

By Katharine Q. Seelye

New York Times Service

PARMA, Ohio — Joel Hyatt, who is running to replace his father-in-law, Howard M. Metzgerbaum, in the U.S. Senate, worked his way through a shopping center, shaking hands in the final days before Tuesday's primary election.

The lanky Democratic entrepreneur, who founded a national chain of low-cost legal clinics, repeatedly introduced himself. But he is so well known from his years promoting Hyatt Legal Services on television that most people seem to know him already.

Harry Cudilo, 70, a retired accountant, looks amused after meeting Hyatt. "I'm voting for Boyle," Mr. Cudilo says of the chief Democratic rival, Mary Boyle, as Mr. Hyatt walks away. "She's not as rich as he is."

Score one for Mrs. Boyle and her latest television assault, which has suddenly given shape to this close election race with the clarity of a bumper sticker: "The Senate doesn't need any more millionaire lawyers," she says to the camera. "What it needs is more moms."

The Senate race in Ohio, which has long served as a microcosm for national politics, is particularly significant. For one, there is a nearly equal balance of Republicans and Democrats.

In addition, there is a mix of urban and rural areas and an economic standing that places it near the national average. Moreover, with Mr. Metzgerbaum's retirement, the race is being closely watched in Washington as one of a handful that together could imperil the Democrats' majority this fall.

Like voters in other states, people in Ohio are anxious about crime and health care. And at every turn, they express a deep cynicism toward Washington and a profound disaffection from government.

The "Mom versus Millionaire" advertisement, which is being broadcast statewide, deliberately echoes the successful 1992 Senate campaign of Patty Murray in Washington State, who converted a legislator's dismissal of her as "just a mom in tennis shoes" into a winning campaign slogan.

Mrs. Boyle, the mother of four and a three-term Cayahoga County commissioner, has sought advice from Senator Murray and other women in Congress. Also running on the Democratic side is Ralph Applegate, a business consultant who barely registers in the polls.

On the Republican side, there is Dr. Bernadine Healy, a cardiologist who is a former director of the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland. During a recent debate, she said that voters often ask her why a doctor would run for the Senate.

"Washington is sick," Dr. Healy replied. "It needs a doctor."

Later in an interview, Dr. Healy, who has raised over \$2 million, more money than anyone else in the race and much of it from doctors, said: "The Senate needs someone from the real world. It has become a homogeneous ruling class."

In addition to Dr. Healy, the Republican candidates include Lieutenant Governor Michael DeWine, state Senator Eugene Watts, and George Rhodes, a businessman.

The Republican race has come down to a contest between Dr. Healy and Mr. DeWine, who is ahead in the polls.

Mr. Metzgerbaum, 76, one of the Senate's most liberal members, is leaving after 18 years. Although he stood to the left of mainstream Ohio voters, he earned their respect by fighting for the average consumer — sometimes even against Ohio's important automobile industry — as when he backed higher gasoline mileage standards.

All of the Senate candidates suggest they would carry on his legacy as a fighter, even as they distance themselves from his liberal tradition. Mr. Hyatt, for instance, has staked out a tough position on crime, supporting the death penalty, while Mrs. Boyle does not.

Dr. Healy, whose husband is director of the Cleveland Clinic, has taken up the cudgel against President Bill Clinton's health care proposals, warning that they will reduce Ohio's strong medical tradition to "socialized medicine."

David Sweet, dean of the Levin College of Urban Affairs at Cleveland State University, said he was "greatly troubled" as he watched the candidates on both sides "further their own interests by bashing Washington."

The race has provided a good example of how deep the anti-politician fervor runs.

"On both sides, you have experienced elected officials being challenged by outsiders," Mr. Sweet said. "Will they vote for an outsider with no experience? Or will they come to the voting booth saying, 'I'm not happy, but I want someone who knows how to work within the system?'"

The polls reflect that confusion, with a large percentage of voters undecided.

Away From Politics

• A female mountain lion suspected of killing and partly eating a woman jogger was freed and shot to death after a weeklong hunt in the Auburn State Recreation Area near Sacramento, California.

• Khalid Abdul Muhammad, a U.S. black activist barred from Canada on grounds that he had fraudulently used social-security numbers to secure a loan, addressed about 300 supporters in Toronto by speaker-telephone, the Canadian Press news agency reported. "What a shame for the government of Canada and Jews of Canada," he was quoted as saying, to apply pressure that kept him from appearing in person.

• Safety alarms at a shut-down nuclear reactor in Zion, Illinois, were disabled for four days, a mistake only discovered when technicians began re-starting the reactor. The public was not endangered, said a spokesman for Commonwealth Edison Co.

• Police clashed with celebrants at a Mexican

Cinco de Mayo (May 5th) festival in Los Angeles, leaving six officers and at least 12 other people injured. Ten people were arrested in the melee that followed a police decision to cancel a performance because the crowd of 200,000 to 500,000 was pressing too close to the stage.

• Two teenage girls killed a foreign visitor in New Orleans after "befriending" him, luring him to a deserted park near the French Quarter and then trying to rob him, police said. The man was shot while trying to wrest a gun away from one of the girls, a police spokesman said. Police were trying to confirm his identity.

• The space shuttle Endeavour returned to its base in Cape Canaveral, Florida, after a cross-country trip atop a modified jumbo jet. The Boeing 747, with the shuttle bolted on top, landed at Kennedy Space Center three hours after taking off from Little Rock Air Force Base in Arkansas, its last stop en route home from California.

AP, Reuters, AFP

Singapore's Lee Says Caning Is a Duty

Reuters

NEW YORK — Singapore's senior minister, Lee Kuan Yew, said that if the caning of an American teenager, Michael P. Fay, does not go through as planned his country would be shirking its ethical duty.

"If we do not cane him because he is an American, I believe we'll lose our moral authority and our right to govern," Mr. Lee told Time magazine in the edition appearing on newsstands Monday.

Mr. Fay, 18, was sentenced last month to six strokes of the cane and four months in jail for spray-painting cars. The case has caught the world's attention as the American awaits a government decision on his plea for clemency.

Mr. Lee questioned how Singapore officials could govern if Mr. Fay were granted a reprieve and not cased.

"Can we then cane any other foreigner or our own people?" he asked. "We'll have to close up shop."

He added that while Singaporean justice may be

viewed as reactionary when contrasted with the U.S. system, it remained effective.

"We don't deal with criminal behavior the way Americans do," Mr. Lee said. "We don't have the concept of 'victim of society.'"

"This concept has led to a situation where if you kill your mother and father, because you were victims, you are not guilty," he said.

In an interview from his home from Dayton, Ohio, Mr. Fay's father, George, said, "All we've asked for is for treatment that is fair and equitable, but they've singled Mike out for caning."

He referred to a May 1993 case reported by the Straits Times, in which two Singaporeans, who smashed the headlights of four cars and poured on paint remover, were charged under the mischief act but no casing was involved.

"Caning in the past has been reserved for hardened criminals or for vandals of government property," he said. "Michael is none of the above."



NOW YOU CAN TURN ANY PHONE IN THE WORLD INTO A WORLDPHONE™

Be it in a bazaar in Egypt... a hotel room in Buenos Aires... on a street corner in Hong Kong... or even in a friend's home in Greece, you can turn virtually any phone in the world into a WorldPhone.™

All you need to know is the WorldPhone access number for the country you're in. Dial this access number, and you will get an operator who speaks your language, and economical rates from overseas. And if you're a member of MCI Friends & Family,® you can save an additional 20% off on each call you make to other MCI customers in your Calling Circle® when you use your MCI Card®

Call from country to country, or back to the U.S., without intimidation or complications. No language barriers. No currency problems. No outrageous hotel surcharges.

To receive a WorldPhone calling guide, dial the WorldPhone number from the country you're in. See page 2 for the WorldPhone country list.

WORLDPHONE
From MCI

Let It Take You Around The World.

Some Heavy News About Light Cigarettes

By Philip J. Hilts
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Smokers of cigarettes labeled low in tar and nicotine may be getting more of those substances than they think, Federal Trade Commission officials and experts in smoking now agree. And they attribute the problem to testing that has not kept up with the changes in cigarette design over the last 20 years.

Since 1971, when the results of the tests were first printed in cigarette advertising and on packaging, cigarettes labeled low in tar and nicotine have taken over the market. They now account for 60 percent of the cigarettes sold in the United States.

National polls conducted by the Gallup organization have found that smokers believe that the cigarettes labeled "light" are less hazardous and will give them less tar and nicotine. But evidence has accumulated that the measurements, which are carried out by tobacco company laboratories under the supervision of the Federal Trade Commission, bear little or no relation to how much nicotine and tar smokers actually get from smoking.

"The commission has been aware for a while that the test has problems regarding the actual intake that consumers will get," said Judith D. Wilkfeld, assistant director in the commission's Division of Advertising Practices.

She said the commission was studying alternatives to the tar and nicotine tests, and added that the pressure to make a decision had increased lately.

The Federal Trade Commission cigarette tests are carried out by machines that hold the cigarette and draw air through them in two-second puffs, repeating the puffs once every minute until the cigarette is burned down to the filter.

But cigarettes now include several features that make the machine tests meaningless, according to Dr. Jack E. Henningfield, chief of clinical pharmacology research at the National Institutes on Drug Abuse.

For example, a majority of cigarettes now have tiny, nearly invisible holes in their filter paper, or in the cigarette paper near the filter. When the smoking machine draws on a cigarette, a large amount of air is drawn in, and this dilutes the smoke getting to the measuring device, making cigarettes appear to contain less tar and nicotine.

But smokers do not handle the cigarettes the same way machines do. They find the diluted smoke milder, and to make up for the "lighter" taste, or less satisfying amount of nicotine, they puff more or draw deeper, pulling in more total smoke, so that the result for the smoker is the same amount, or more, of nicotine and tar.

In addition, the tiny filtration holes are often blocked by smokers with their lips or hands, thus cutting off the air that would have diluted the smoke.

Outside experts said that the options for the commission included abandoning the test because it is misleading, trying to establish a better test method, or shifting the testing responsibility to another agency, better equipped to carry out the tests, such as the Food and Drug Administration or the National Institutes on Standards and Technology.

Scientific studies over recent years have shown that smokers get about the same amount of nicotine no matter what kind of cigarette.

Shelters Fill Up as Storm Hits Bangladesh

The Associated Press

COX'S BAZAR, Bangladesh — A hurricane that gathered strength over the warm waters of the Bay of Bengal for two days struck the Bangladesh coast Monday with winds up to 200 kilometers per hour.

There were no immediate reports of casualties from wind-driven rains that reduced visibility to almost zero when the storm lashed the islands of St. Martin's, Shapuri, Maheshkhal and Kurubdia and the coastal towns of Cox's Bazar, Chokoria and Teknal.

The storm was heading toward the Chittagong region, which was devastated by a similar hurricane in 1991 that killed about 131,000 people.

Enamul Kabir, the administrator of Cox's Bazar, said thousands of mud-and-thatch houses were blown away.

Hundreds of trees and utility poles were uprooted, he said. More than 350,000 people took refuge in shelters in the Cox's Bazar area, Mr. Kabir said.

Hundreds of thousands of people fled the coast as the hurricane roared through the Bay of Bengal. Relief boats were used to evacuate some of the 7 million people who live on islands and along the coast.

Inhabitants were taken to 900 brick storm shelters built since 1991 to hold 1 million people.

Relief agencies said people were responding well to evacuation efforts.

In 1991, after several false alarms, most people ignored calls to leave their homes.

Bangladesh suffers from tropical storms, flooding and drought nearly every year.



HANGING IN THERE — The French defense minister, François Léotard, being hoisted into a helicopter Monday after taking a dive on the nuclear submarine Rubis in the Mediterranean. The Rubis was France's first sub to return to service after a March accident aboard a similar vessel.

ASIA: Harmony Fades in U.S.-Led Chorus for New 'Pacific Community'

Continued from Page 1

a widespread reluctance to confront North Korea has created a particularly tense challenge for Washington at a moment when the North seems only days away from beginning an effort to harvest additional fuel from its nuclear reactors to bolster its weapons program.

The most surprising opposition has come on trade issues. Almost every Pacific country professes sympathy with Mr. Clinton's complaints about Tokyo's trade surpluses and its slowness in opening its markets. But in recent weeks country after country — from Australia to Malaysia to South Korea — has attacked the U.S. insistence on "numerical targets" or "quantitative indicators" that would measure U.S. market penetration in Japan.

Some join the Japanese in complaining that such agreements undermine free market forces. But the real argument is that political pressure to buy American goods will make it harder for the rest of Asia to sell its wares to the Japanese.

Among the most outspoken critics of the administration's approach is Prime Minister Paul Keating of Australia, who has accused Washington of using a "heavy-handed sledgehammer number to crack the nut."

Foreign Minister Gareth Evans of Australia said recently he feared that Australian-made auto parts would be squeezed out of the Japanese market. South Koreans followed with the same complaint about their computer chips.

European officials have joined in the criticism, saying their goods are already suffering in Japan because of "Buy American" campaigns.

"They are right," said a senior Japanese trade official. "If we have a choice between buying an American product and one from elsewhere,

political correctness says we should choose America."

But recent evidence suggests that the Clinton administration may be backing away, at least temporarily, from its high-pressure approach.

A few months ago, Mr. Kantor dismissed arguments that the United States should not press Japan's fragile government on market openings, saying nothing would get done for years if Washington waited for the return of political stability in Tokyo.

Now, warned by the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo that the new, minority government of Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata is hardly in a position to negotiate, administration officials are all but giving up hope of progress before the Group of Seven meeting this summer in Naples. Last week, Mr. Kantor delayed by two more months any decision about taking action against Japan for stalled talks on telecommunications and medical equipment.

Similarly, the administration's strategy of linking preferential trade status to human rights in China is under broad attack throughout the region. Since Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher traveled to Beijing to deliver a warning to the Chinese six weeks ago, leaders of America's two biggest allies in the Pacific — Japan and South Korea — have delivered very different messages.

Before his resignation last month, Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa of Japan visited Beijing and told the Chinese just what they wanted to hear: That Western concepts of human rights should not be "blindly applied" in Asia. President Kim Young Sam of South Korea never even raised the issue when he went there a few weeks later.

Last month, even as the U.S. administration

struggled to back away from its threat to revoke China's most-favored-nation trading status without appearing to abandon its human rights initiative, a former prime minister of Singapore, Lee Kuan Yew, warned that Mr. Clinton was engaging in a "fruitless endeavor" in trying to pressure China. He warned that the United States would "find itself all alone in the Pacific" on the issue.

Japanese business executives often portray Japan as China's most reliable partner, saying their own country would never mix business and politics. That is a grim truth for U.S. diplomats in Asia, who point out that Japan holds considerable sway as China's biggest provider of foreign aid, and now its second-largest trading partner.

"This is an issue that the Japanese see a lot differently than we do, and that's been true for some time," said Walter F. Mondale, the U.S. ambassador to Japan.

Even Australia has spoken out against linking preferential trade benefits for China with human rights. While stressing the need to press "universal human rights," Mr. Evans said last month that denying the trade benefits to China "would have a very adverse economic impact on the region as a whole, particularly Hong Kong, with flow-on effects for Australia."

In Hong Kong, economic considerations have clearly won out. Last week, Hong Kong's chief secretary, Anson Chan, visited Washington to tell Vice President Al Gore and other officials that the territory's prosperity would be devastated by the withdrawal of trade privileges from China.

"We do not believe trade should be linked with human rights," she said.

186 Boat Victims Found in Kenya

Reuters

MOMBASA, Kenya — Divers and rescuers have recovered the bodies of 186 people who died when a crowded ferry boat sank on Friday, officials said. The police said earlier that 71 of those aboard the ferry had survived.

The ferry capsized shortly after it left the harbor-side village of Mwingwe, crowded with rush-hour commuters on a routine trip across the harbor to Mombasa Island.

Officials said it was impossible to say whether any of the bodies had been eaten by sharks, which frequently are seen in the harbor.

KISS: Suspicions That the Old Soviet Bear Hug Is Making a Comeback

Continued from Page 1

move, Mr. Krasikov also said that he did not believe that the old ways really were returning.

"For my part, I think it's rather odd for men even to touch cheeks, even laterally, not to mention what we used to see in Leonid Brezhnev," the Kremlin spokesman said, referring to Mr. Brezhnev, the undisputed master of the art. "I hope that this is not a habit and will never become a habit."

Mr. Krasikov said he believed that the Communists reached back into Russian Orthodox tradition when they adopted the kiss-of-the-faithful as their own, just as religious icons metamorphosed into Lenin portraits and holy relics reappeared in Lenin's mausoleum. Indeed, it was Dostoevsky who called kissing "a habit of the Russian people when they become too famous."

Nikita S. Khrushchev is regarded as the modern father of Kremlin kissing, perhaps to seal the concept of collective leadership that the Politburo attempted under his reign.

Kissing became like a fraternity handshake, a Mafia code, a kind of pledge and plea that one top don would not snip the other to the gulag.

For Mr. Khrushchev, the kissing may have paid off, since when his associates launched him out of office in 1964 they allowed him to finish his days peacefully as a gardener. Mr. Khrushchev's successor, Mr. Brezhnev, who ardently kissed Mr. Khrushchev not long before overthrowing him, then honored the hearty smack to a true art, extending it to East bloc leaders, Western

Communist bosses like Georges Marchais of France and strongmen from Third World client states.

Mr. Brezhnev once got Burt Lancaster, nearly hopping off the ground to reach the taller American star. He could not resist a light smooch for President Jimmy Carter after they signed the SALT-1 treaty in 1979, giving American rightists ready-made photographic propaganda to circulate when the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan.

And, in fact, the doddering Mr. Brezhnev reportedly kissed every Politburo member to commemorate the decision to send troops to Kabul and assassinate that country's president.

A real Politburo kiss was far more than a French brushing of cheeks; for the innermost circle, it consisted of three big smacks and a

bear hug. In the event of all-consuming passion, it could even be a kiss on the lips — as in the mouth-to-mouth embrace between Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev and the ailing East German boss, Erich Honecker, which was captured in nauseating close-up and printed in newspapers around the world.

That kiss, it seemed at the time, represented the apotheosis of Communist embraces. German newspapers were not fooled ("Kiss Without Love," one caption read, and indeed Mr. Gorbachev soon abandoned the East German and allowed the Berlin Wall to fall down.

By the time Mr. Yeltsin came to power, the East bloc was gone. The Soviet Union was gone, and the Kremlin kiss was gone with them, said Mr. Parfyonov, the TV host. Now, he said, it's coming back.

The dilemma of the decade 70, de Vries acknowledged, is not going to get any easier for politicians in Europe. Governments will be faced with an agonizing choice: to pay pensions to those people aged heavily for many years with the promise they would get their last share upon retirement, or else use that money to help the young.

"Either way we face the risk of a wider disparity between rich and poor, and between young and old," Mr. de Vries said. "We must decide whether we can accept less solidarity in our society, as you have in the United States."

DUTCH: Graying Population Fears for the Future of the Welfare State

Continued from Page 1

nearly two decades. Other mainstream parties, including the conservative opposition and the Labor Party, the junior partner in the center-left governing coalition, have found that pleas for welfare restraint draw nothing but boos during a campaign that has suggested that the country's vaunted tolerance and social consensus may be breaking down.

Opinion surveys show that the extreme-right Central Democrats, who scored big gains in local elections in March by running on an anti-immigrant program, may win up to eight parliamentary seats.

The leader of the Central Democrats, Hans Janmaat, is standing trial for inciting hatred against foreigners, but that has not stopped him from leading a campaign based on a xenophobic message that immigrants, ethnic minorities and the 50,000 asylum-seekers who come to the Netherlands each year are abusing the social welfare system.

The populist revolt by the elderly and the far right against the political establishment is due, to a large extent, to tactical blunders by the Christian Democrats and their allies. For a long time, they ignored the far right, in the belief that a lack of attention would make it disap-

pear and that the country's tradition of tolerance would never permit xenophobic feelings to flourish.

Similarly, the Christian Democrats believed that the Dutch population would respond to their calls for sacrifices, because old people would understand that the funds were needed to create jobs for a younger generation.

"We made a mistake," said Social Affairs Minister Bert de Vries. "My party was so stupid as to promise not to raise pensions for four years. It would have been better to say we would decide what to do each year in light of economic circumstances. Instead, it mobi-

lized a lot of old people against us."

The dilemma of the decade 70, de Vries acknowledged, is not going to get any easier for politicians in Europe. Governments will be faced with an agonizing choice: to pay pensions to those people aged heavily for many years with the promise they would get their last share upon retirement, or else use that money to help the young.

"Either way we face the risk of a wider disparity between rich and poor, and between young and old," Mr. de Vries said. "We must decide whether we can accept less solidarity in our society, as you have in the United States."

Cuban Assembly Gives Go-Ahead For Economic Austerity Program

The Associated Press

HAVANA — A special session of the National Assembly gave the government a free hand Monday to enact some of the most far-reaching economic reforms since the 1959 revolution, but vowed that the country would maintain its communist path.

The legislators endorsed in general terms a blueprint for austerity measures that are to be imposed later by government decree in hopes of wrenching Cuba out of economic crisis. These include higher prices, new taxes, a possible freeze on bank accounts and perhaps a new currency.

The assembly members also demanded a government crackdown on the booming black market. In addition, they authorized the government to take any measures necessary to eliminate a huge budget deficit, cut subsidies to money-losing state companies and impose income taxes, although not on the salaries of state workers.

RELIEF: Judge Shrugs Off Chaos

Continued from Page 1

pected turnout, poll officials ripped off the seals, poured the ballots into plastic bags, and reused the boxes.

When Inkatha stickers failed to arrive, officials let voters write in the name. Rather than risk an Inkatha walkout, the judge authorized the write-ins, and extended voting a day in the Zulul province.

When counting bogged down, he discarded the elaborate procedures designed to account for all ballots.

Cheating, he said, was widespread but probably not enough to distort the outcome seriously.

"To affect a national seat in Par-

liament, you need an error of 50,000 votes," he said. "And if a ballot box was stuffed, what have you got? At the most 3,000 papers. If it wasn't very skillfully done, 2,500, even a little less."

The irregularities were troublesome, he said, but not nearly enough to make him revoke his post-voting pronouncement that the election had gone "astoundingly well" and his wry jest at the paranoia among his fellow whites.

"The dear little old ladies who were stocking up tinned food are probably feeling silly at the moment and looking for a market," he said.

PARIS

SUMMER PROGRAMS 1994

May 24-June 10 • June 13-July 22
June 19-July 9 • July 25-August 12

More than 50 courses from the University's curriculum, offered for credit or non-credit. French language immersion programs in Paris and Biarritz. Excursions to historic regions of France.

Make this summer your time for new beginnings.

Send for our 1994 Summer Programs brochure:
The American University of Paris - Summer Programs
34 avenue de New-York - 75116 Paris
Tel.: (1) 47 20 44 99 / Fax: (1) 47 20 45 64

THE
AMERICAN UNIVERSITY
OF PARIS

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF PARIS
41 rue Pasteur, 92216 St. Cloud
Tel.: 46 02 54 43

KAPLAN PREP for NEW SAT
Special Information Seminar
May 5, 7:30 to 8:30 PM. Pls reserve
INTENSIVE ENGLISH for all ages - FRENCH all levels
SUMMER PROGRAM JULY 4-JULY 22

INTERNATIONAL

Unique EURAM-MBA

1 year (1st) year Germany
21 months General Management MBA

Focus:
Technology • Environment
Strategy • Finance

contact:
CSOM, University of Minnesota,
Humphrey Center, Minneapolis,
MN 55455, USA, Fax: (612) 626 7785
or
ISGM, Schloss, D-88339 Bad Waldsee,
Germany, Fax: +49-7522-58356

SPAIN

SPANISH COURSES

• Very small groups
• Private classes upon request
• Open all year
• Top quality teachers
• Centres in Barcelona, Madrid,
Málaga and Salamanca

CENTROS
DE ESTUDIOS
DE ESPAÑOL

Reg. de L. 1223/123
Tel: 34 91 488 01 80
Fax: 34 91 488 01 80

FRANCE - BELGIUM - IRELAND - SPAIN

Do you want concrete results
in a foreign language?

FRENCH - GERMAN - SPANISH - ITALIAN - JAPANESE - DUTCH - ENGLISH

66 hours per day in the target language

99 lessons per day in mini-groups and/or private lessons
+ socio-cultural activities with the teachers till 10.30 pm.

Centres in:
France - Belgium - Ireland - Spain

Ref: Coca-Cola, McKerron, German Foreign Office, State Department, Russia

Also French and English courses for young people.

CERAN LINGUA HEAD OFFICES

in Belgium:
Chateau CERAN
Avenue de l'Europe, 204
B-4000 SPA
Tel.: (32) 87 71 11 22
Fax: (32) 87 71 11 22

in France:
Chateau CERAN
Rue de la République, 10
F-92100 BOULOGNE
Tel.: (33) 1 47 35 11 11
Fax: (33) 1 47 35 11 11

in the USA: Tel.: (415) 564-0334 - Fax: (415) 564-0334

since 1975, language courses for motivated people

Denmark

BERNADOTTE SCHOOL

The Danish International School in Copenhagen

An interesting and exciting educational environment

For further information and consulting please contact:

Bernadotte School, Sharon Ursell, Coordinator

Tel. +45 31 62 12 15, Fax: +45 31 62 81 17

Germany

Colonia

Fremdsprachen-Institut
Colonnaden 96, D-50954 Hamburg
Tel. 040-34 58 50
Fax 040-34 68 34

German Language Courses at
Beginner, Intermediate and Advanced
Levels. Also Business German and
Commercial German Courses.

Specialized classes:
Beginners: first weeks of each month
All other levels: every Monday
Accommodation can be arranged
with German families or in a hotel

INTERNATIONAL
EDUCATION
DIRECTORY

appears every
TUESDAY

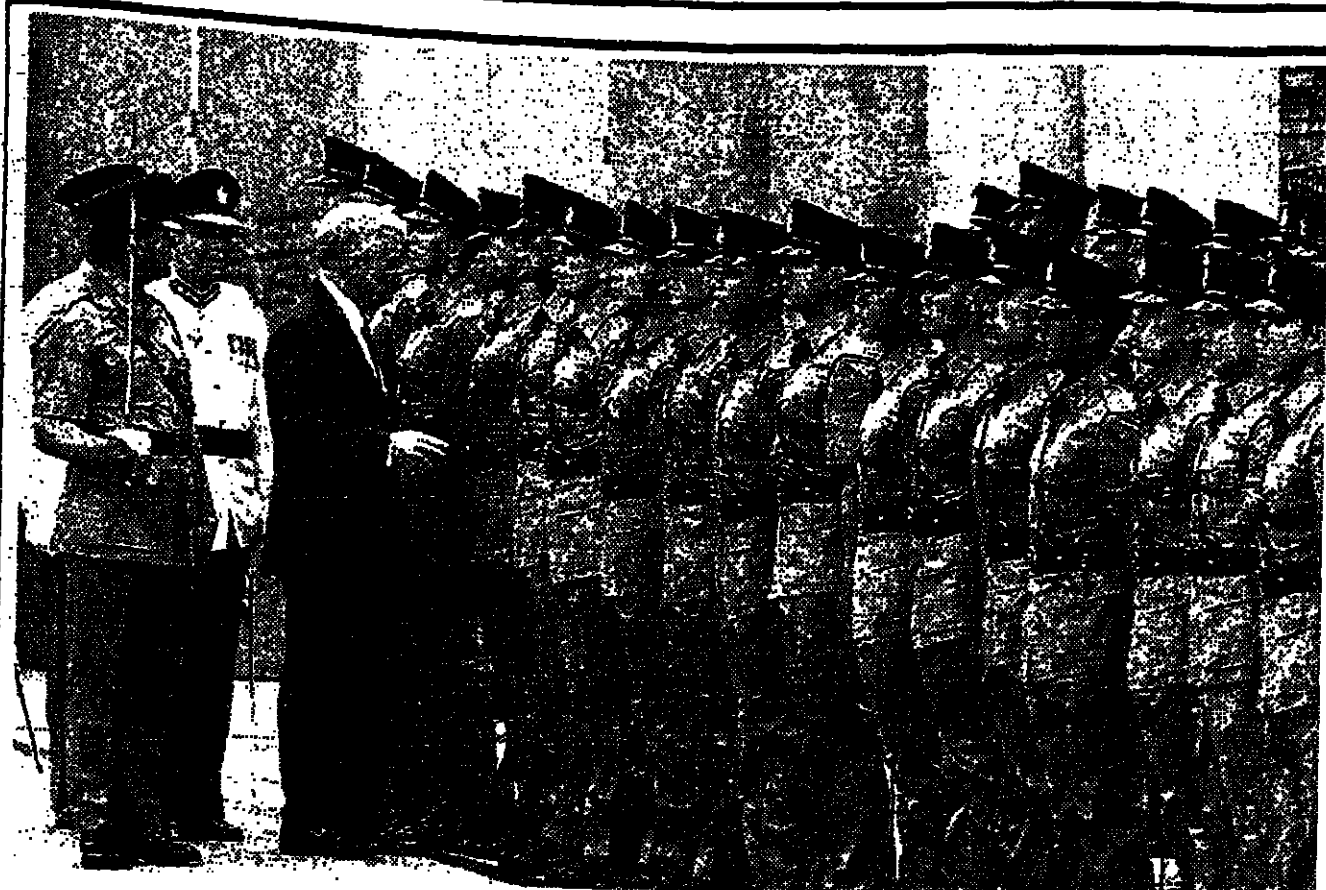
34 AVENUE MONTAIGNE - PARIS

34 AVENUE MONTAIGNE - PARIS

34 AVENUE MONTAIGNE - PARIS

34 AVENUE MONTAIGNE - PARIS

34 AVENUE MONTAIGNE - PARIS



HE'S GOT THEIR ATTENTION — Governor Chris Patten marking the 150th anniversary on Monday of the Hong Kong police.

Jakarta Vows to Rout 'Street Criminals'

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Indonesia has ordered its military to join the police in ridding the capital of suspected law-breakers, another sign that some Asian countries are determined to take tough measures against crime and vandalism despite raising human rights issues in the West.

"Jakarta must be cleared of criminals," before Asia-Pacific leaders, including President Bill Clinton, meet there in November, said the capital's police chief, Major General Mohammad Hindarto.

Some human rights groups are concerned that the operation may lead to rights violations, including the resumption of widespread summary executions.

Indonesian authorities say they will take tough measures against youths found with weapons, illegal drugs, or committing vandalism.

"Educating them is no longer an effective means of bringing down the rate of student brawls or violent

crime here," said a senior Jakarta police officer, Tisna Yoga. "We have no choice but to impose harsh laws."

General Hindarto said the Indonesian armed forces had to "start cleaning up the city and its surrounding area of bandits, thieves and other kinds of street criminals" to assure the security of the summit meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum, known as APEC.

The 17 members of the forum comprise the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand as well as Japan and most other East Asian economies.

Indonesian news organizations have reported that as many as 16,700 soldiers and police are involved in the anti-crime sweep in Jakarta, called "Operation Cleansing."

Since the operation began on April 12, more than 700 suspects have been arrested. Three alleged criminals caught in the operation were killed Thursday when they tried to attack guards and escape

from custody, the police said. One of them was wearing handcuffs when he was shot and killed.

Many Jakarta residents, worried about inadequate policing and a rise in violent crime, evidently support the military crackdown.

But the Legal Aid Foundation in Jakarta criticized the operation, saying that it increases military power, reaches only petty criminals and ignores underlying causes of crime such as unemployment and the stark contrast between rich and poor.

Other civil-liberties and human rights activists in Indonesia are concerned that the operation may become a pretext for arbitrary executions.

In a crackdown in January and February in and around large Indonesian cities, soldiers and police shot and killed at least 18 suspected criminals.

Critics say the anti-crime campaign raises the specter of a return to a long period of mysterious killings in Indonesia in the 1980s, when up to 5,000 known and sus-

pected criminals were executed as soon as they were caught.

Although the security forces were thought to be involved, it was only some years later that the government acknowledged that the campaign, known as operation Petrus, had been official policy.

Referring to Petrus and the current anti-crime drive, The Jakarta Post said Saturday that the questions raised were the same: Who was marked for elimination, who made such decisions and who would guarantee that only criminals would be eliminated?

But Major General Hendropriyono, the Jakarta military commander, said he was determined to make Jakarta "the most secure city in the world in the near future."

Seoul on Alert Over North's Movements

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — President Kim Young Sam ordered South Korea's 650,000-member armed forces on Monday to keep an around-the-clock vigil following unusual military moves by North Korea in recent days.

"The Defense Ministry should be fully prepared to cope with any eventuality, with all the soldiers exercising a 24-hour watertight vigilance," Mr. Kim was quoted by an aide as saying at a meeting of cabinet ministers in security-related departments.

Mr. Kim ordered the alert as the United Nations forces stationed in South Korea accused North Korea of violating the 41-year-old armistice by deploying more soldiers and weapons than permitted at the tense inter-Korean border.

But a Defense Ministry spokesman said the presidential statement was not intended to increase the level of alert but to emphasize that troops should always be vigilant.

"We are not seeing the unusual North Korean movements of recent days as a sign that they will commit a serious provocation against the South," the spokesman said.

A UN Command spokesman said North Korea, which in recent days has described the armistice that ended the 1950-53 Korean War as "a worthless piece of paper," had increased forces at the Panmunjom truce village at the border to unacceptable levels.

"Early in the evening of April 29, the Korean People's Army for several hours had more men and weapons in the Joint Security Area at Panmunjom than permitted by the armistice agreement," a UN Command spokesman said.

Tension is always high in the Panmunjom security area, a circle 800 meters (about 870 yards) in diameter. Each side is permitted to have up to 35 military police within the perimeter.

"As with similar violations in the past," the spokesman said, "the UN Command is addressing the issue with the KPA through the Military Armistice Commission channel."

South Korean armed forces and U.S. troops were put on alert for

about three hours on Saturday when about 20 North Korean aircraft were monitored flying toward Seoul.

The South's Defense Ministry said the North Korean Air Force appeared to be on a regular training exercise, but it was very unusual that it was conducted on a Saturday.

During Monday's security meeting, the first since South Korea named a new unification minister on Saturday, President Kim said North Korea recently withdrew several members of its armistice

commission secretariat on resident duty at Panmunjom.

Mr. Kim was quoted by his aides as saying North Korean soldiers equipped with arms and helmets appeared at Panmunjom on Friday, a violation of the armistice pact.

The number, movement and dress of North Korean and UN troops stationed at Panmunjom, the only crossing point on the inter-Korean border, is strictly prescribed under the armistice agreement.

The UN military command also

said on Monday that it was holding talks with North Korea over renewed calls by the Communist government to scrap the armistice. North Korea wants to replace the truce with a permanent peace treaty signed directly with the United States.

South Korean officials view that as an effort to cut them out of decision-making on the divided peninsula's future and drive a wedge between Seoul and Washington.

(Reuters, AP)

12 Die as Rwanda Church Is Shelled

The Associated Press

NAIROBI — Mortar rounds hit a church crowded with refugees in the Rwandan capital, Kigali, killing 12 people and wounding 113, the United Nations said Monday.

Two rounds hit the Sainte Famille church, where more than 2,000 people had taken refuge, during a brief firefight Sunday between rebel and army troops, said Mactar Gueye, a UN spokesman.

He said many of the survivors had been very seriously wounded. UN efforts to arrange a cease-fire between the army, which is dominated by the Hutu ethnic clan, and rebels of the Rwandan Patriotic Front, which is dominated by the Tutsi, have been fruitless.

The group said it "has no intentions to and will never negotiate any cease-fire with the illegitimate and self-imposed government in Rwanda."

At least 100,000 people have been killed in nearly a month of savagery in Rwanda, and more than 1.3 million have fled their homes. The UN secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, has said that the death toll could be 300,000.

Rebels also claimed in their radio broadcasts that the toll had reached 300,000.

More than 250,000 refugees fleeing the slaughter and the advance of the rebels trudged into Tanzania

before relief workers said the rebels closed the border Saturday.

Officials fear another 250,000 people could flee into Tanzania if the border reopens.

Bradley Guernant of the World Food Program said relief workers were organizing food distribution

for the refugees, but that it would take a couple of weeks to work out an adequate distribution program.

The World Food Program has 63,800 tons of food for the refugees — enough to feed 1.2 million people for two months — but the first shipments will not arrive for days.

Suite up-grades
for weekdays
and even sweeter
weekend packages.

31 floors of value.

THE LANDMARK
OF BANGKOK

138 Sukhumvit Rd. Bangkok, Thailand
Fax (662) 253-259 Tel (662) 254-0404
Airline Reservation Access Code - XL

Mideast Self-Rule Pact Near

Palestinians and Israelis Say They'll Meet the Deadline

By Chris Hedges

New York Times Service

CAIRO — Palestinian and Israeli negotiators, meeting in Cairo to ready the self-rule agreement for Gaza and Jericho for signing on Wednesday, said they had settled most issues and would meet the deadline.

"As we approach these last hours," said the chief PLO negotiator, Nabil Shaath, "I feel more comfortable that we are at the gates of a major achievement for our people and for all people in this part of the world."

The PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat, and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin are to meet Tuesday in Cairo. The two leaders, who are expected to sign the accord Wednesday morning, will settle final issues, including the size of the Palestinian enclave in Jericho. They will also decide whether Palestinians will be stationed on the Allenby Bridge linking the West Bank and Jordan.

Israeli forces are scheduled to begin withdrawal from Gaza and Jericho within 24 hours of the signing and hundreds of Palestinian police will enter Gaza and Jericho to take control of security, negotiators said.

"Everything is geared to top speed towards the implementation of this agreement immediately after the signing on Wednesday," Mr. Shaath said.

"The police are going to be ready. We have received the detailed news about Israeli withdrawal," Mr. Shaath said that the new Palestinian leadership for the civil administration would begin to arrive in Gaza and Jericho this week.

"They will all start to flow in as soon as we sign," he said. "If we are delayed a day or two, it's not a problem."

Abir Rajoub, an adviser to Mr. Arafat, told reporters that Israel had agreed to free 1,000 Palestinian prisoners and allow 40 to 50 deportees into the occupied territories on the day of the signing. The prisoners

will be the first of some 5,000 who the Israelis have promised to release in the two weeks following the signing.

But the two sides have yet to agree on the fate of some 3,500 Palestinian prisoners, many of whom are followers of the Islamic militant movement Hamas.

Mr. Shaath said the legal issues that have stymied negotiators for weeks were now cleared up. He gave no details, but the point of dispute was over who would have legal jurisdiction over people arrested in Gaza and Jericho.

Assad Counters Israelis
John M. Gashko of The Washington Post reported from Jerusalem.

President Hafez Assad of Syria has given a negative response to Israel's latest peace overtures, but he countered with a detailed counterproposal that Israeli officials Monday described as a hopeful sign that Mr. Assad might be ready for serious negotiations.

That assessment was given by Israeli officials after Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher reported to Mr. Rabin on the results of his weekend discussions with Assad in Damascus.

Mr. Christopher, who is trying to stimulate movement in the long-stalled Syrian-Israeli track of the U.S.-sponsored Middle East peace process, went to Damascus Saturday to present Mr. Assad with the Rabin government's new ideas.

The central issue is the status of the Golan Heights. Syria has insisted on complete and immediate Israeli withdrawal from the Golan, while Israel has said that the extent of any withdrawal must be determined by Syria's willingness to offer Israel full recognition and security guarantees.

The Israeli proposals are believed to center on an offer to withdraw from the Golan in stages.

Gaza-Jericho Development Is Set

By Thomas L. Friedman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The World Bank unveiled on Monday a three-year \$1.2 billion program worked out with the Palestine Liberation Organization to quickly lay an economic foundation for the new Palestinian entity in the Gaza Strip and Jericho.

Implementation is expected to begin almost immediately after Wednesday's planned signing in Cairo of the Israel-PLO accord governing the transfer of Gaza and Jericho to Palestinian self-rule.

The first steps in the economic program, designed by the Palestinians in coordination with the World Bank and donor countries, will involve the laying of sewer and water lines, the establishment of new waste disposal facilities in Gaza and Jericho. Other projects for improving housing, roads, health centers, telephones and water are to follow as soon as the engineering studies are completed.

"If the peace process has any hope of success, the

Palestinians need to see improvements in their living conditions very quickly," said Carlo Koch-Weser, the World Bank vice president for the Middle East and North Africa Region.

"The program and the funds behind it are for the immediate needs of the Palestinians and will help create a new physical and social infrastructure, provided political stability can be maintained. But unless there is a visible improvement in social and economic conditions, in an equitable way, the very foundations of peace will be undermined."

Forty donor countries pledged a total of \$2.4 billion in aid to the new Palestinian entity in October at a conference organized by the United States. Since then, the World Bank and PLO economic specialists have been working on a program that would take these diverse and often vague pledges and forge them into a coherent, detailed plan for economic development.

That plan, released on Monday, details how to spend half of the money during the next three years.

Sleeping in Business Class. A brief history.



The global alliance of KLM and Northwest Airlines introduces World Business ClassSM, a whole new level of service that offers you a better choice of meals, the control of your own personal video system and the



comfort of more personal space... with nearly 50% more legroom and recline. More space than virtually any other world-wide airline. For reservations call your local travel agent, KLM or Northwest Airlines.

New KLM Northwest World Business ClassSM

So good you can sleep through it.

S.T. Dupont
PARIS



Prêt-à-Porter Masculin
BOUTIQUES

58, AVENUE MONTAIGNE - PARIS 8^e - TEL: 45.61.08.39
84, RUE DU FAUBOURG SAINT-HONORE - PARIS 8^e - TEL: 42.68.05.33

A Laboratory for Mideast Peace

Self-Rule Accord Is a Test, Palestinians Say

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

RAMALLAH, Israel-Occupied West Bank — For Samah Qubaj, a computer programmer, the advent of Palestinian self-rule in the Gaza Strip and Jericho looms large, even though it will not come soon to the streets of Ramallah and other major towns in the West Bank.

"It will be a test for us — for the entire Palestinian nation," said Mr. Qubaj, 26. "We have to take up the challenge of those Israelis who said the Palestinians could never govern themselves. We have to prove we can."

When control of the Gaza Strip and the West Bank town of Jericho is transferred to the Palestinians in the next few weeks, it will cover only two small, relatively poor regions, and apply to less than half of the nearly 2 million Palestinians in the territories. But the experiment in self-rule is already the subject of immense curiosity and scrutiny for Palestinians and Israelis.

The reason is that Gaza and Jericho are about to become a laboratory for everything that Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, Yasser Arafat, have struggled to achieve since they shook hands at the White House in September.

At stake in the success or failure of the Gaza-Jericho accord are two concepts that are at the heart of any attempt to ease the enmity between Jews and Palestinians. One is Israel's offer to trade land for peace. The other is the Palestinian desire for a homeland free of occupation.

For Israelis, the evacuation from Gaza and Jericho marks the first time since the 1967 Middle East war that they have ceded territory with a large Arab population close to Tel Aviv in exchange for peace — a far different proposition than relinquishing the Sinai desert to Egypt in the Camp David accords. For the Palestinians, too, it marks the first time in more than a quarter-century that they have taken affairs into their own hands — a far different proposition than waging the six-year intifada, or revolt against Israeli occupation.

According to Israeli and Palestinian analysts, this grand experiment will take time for both peoples to digest. Although last year's agreement envisioned Palestinians holding elections and extending their control to the remainder of the West Bank by July 13, few now expect the timetable to be met. Some Israelis are calling for a pause of months, or even years, to see how the Gaza-Jericho experiment unfolds.

What lies ahead is a long period of the Palestinians' and Israelis' testing each other. The negotiations over just the Gaza-Jericho pullout took five months longer

than planned. By comparison, the problems of the West Bank are immense, with more than 100 Jewish settlements scattered among 1.2 million Palestinians and 250 roads between the West Bank and Israel.

"It's not a mystery," said David Kuttab, a Palestinian journalist and documentary film producer in Jerusalem. "This whole interim period is a test."

For Israelis, security is paramount. Ori Orr, chairman of the foreign affairs and defense panel in Israel's parliament and a retired general who is close to Mr. Rabin, said: "The big, big 'if' is whether the Palestinians can rule the area. The Palestinian police is not the question. The question is can the PLO take care of education, jobs, refugees and 800,000 people in Gaza."

The agreement will succeed "if the refugee in Jabalya sees some kind of light at the end of the tunnel," Mr. Orr said, referring to a Palestinian camp in the self-rule area. But if not, he added, "he can come again with a knife."

If terrorist attacks against Israelis continue, Mr. Orr said, "there will be no solution." Self-rule will remain in Gaza and Jericho only.

For Mr. Rabin, expanding self-rule in the West Bank represents a troublesome political calculation. While there is an overwhelming national consensus in Israel to exit Gaza, the country remains torn over the West Bank.

"Rabin and Peres are hurrying from Gaza and Jericho," Mr. Orr said. "They are not going to be so rushed about the next step. I don't think Rabin and our government can go in the same tempo, in the same speed, in the next step."

Ephraim Sneh, a Labor member of parliament who chairs the subcommittee overseeing the territories, said that "it is not feasible or desirable" to expand Palestinian control immediately to the rest of the West Bank.

Mr. Sneh expressed concern that the new Palestinian authority may fail to attract international aid unless it puts skilled management in place. Palestinian economists have complained lately that nations that pledged assistance have failed to deliver. But others point out that this is because the donors are not satisfied the money will be spent correctly.

"The money will not be allocated to organizations run in the old manner of the PLO in Beirut," Mr. Sneh said. While the Palestinian technocrats are qualified, he added, "I wonder if Arafat will let them work."

"I don't know how seriously his mind and his way of thinking has transferred from being leader of an organization to leader of a state."

"No one will miss Gaza," Mr. Sneh said, "but the Palestinians would be very stupid to make Israelis feel that leaving Gaza was a mistake."

ISRAEL: Army Restricts Use of Force as Pact Nears

Continued from Page 1

protect the settlements in the Gaza Strip, according to the September peace accord.

The army has already shifted the bulk of equipment in the Gaza Strip since the redeployment began late last year, according to the Israeli press.

But no buildings have been handed over to the new police, and the army remains in charge of all installations.

Mr. Rabin has said the full redeployment of troops could take up to three weeks after the Cairo signing ceremony.

But the army chief of staff, Gen-

eral Ehud Barak, called for accelerated withdrawal.

He said he feared soldiers could be at risk because of a "lack of coordination between the army and the PLO."

An advance party of 1,000 Palestinian policemen will arrive in the occupied Gaza Strip on Thursday, a senior official in the future force said Tuesday.

The contingent, currently based at El Arish in the Sinai Peninsula, will form part of the 9,000-strong police force.

They will enter Gaza from Egypt via the Rafah border crossing. All are members of the Palestine Lib-

eration Army, the PLO's military wing.

Of the 9,000 Palestinian officers, 7,000 will be drawn from PLO troops throughout the Middle East and the balance from the West Bank and Gaza. Some police officers will patrol jointly with Israeli troops those roads used by both Palestinians and Jewish settlers, and others will be posted alongside Israelis at border crossings.

Palestinians suspected of attacking Israelis will be interrogated by Israeli police officers with Palestinian officers present, and Israelis suspected by Palestinians will be interrogated in Israel with a Palestinian police officer present, Israeli says.

(Reuters, AFP, AP)

RAJ: Families of Princes Feud Over Palaces and Gems

Continued from Page 1

lifestyle will no longer be available and the people won't have the same respect they used to have."

When the Maharajah of Jaipur, Sawai Man Singh II, visited London in the 1930s, a British newspaper headline beamed: "Luckiest Young Man Alive Comes to Britain — Vast Wealth — A Palace — And Two Lovely Wives."

Upon arriving at his Rambagh Palace in Jaipur after his wedding in 1940, the Maharajah's third wife, Maharani Gayatri Devi, described the glowing cream-colored edifice as the "setting for some fabulous and immense fairy tale."

Her private sitting room was filled with objects of art, which she detailed in her memoirs: "Small jeweled animals, rose quartz and jade, and curved daggers with white jade hilts carved to look like animal heads with jewels for eyes were displayed in glass cabinets. Jade boxes encrusted with semiprecious stones in floral designs held cigarettes, and heavy crystal bowls were filled with flowers."

For the family that spent its days drinking gin and tonics on the wide veranda, serving lavish meals at its 80-seat dining table and riding into the forests on tiger shoots, the fairy-tale existence has become a nightmare of accusations of theft, mismanagement and money-grubbing.

Most of the family's jewels, paintings and carpets are sealed in six strong rooms and 17 warehouses by orders of two courts; its

beloved Rambagh Palace has been turned into a hotel where guests willing to pay \$550 can spend a night in the former princess's former private suite; and the Maharajah's eldest son and would-be heir to the throne, Bhawani (Bubles) Singh, is recovering from a stroke that he says was at least partially brought on by the family bickering.

To understand how the high have fallen so low, one must examine the uneasy relationship between one of the most poverty-stricken nations in the world and its princely past. While London allowed the royal families to maintain their domains during British rule, the Indian government incorporated their kingdoms into the country after independence in 1947. In return, they were allowed to keep their titles, some of their palaces, many of their jewels and were granted monthly allowances called "privy purses."

But in the early 1970s, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi persuaded Parliament to enact a constitutional amendment stripping the maharajas, maharanis and nizams of their titles, privy purses and many of their land holdings.

About the same time, the Maharajah of Jaipur died after suffering a heart attack while playing polo in England. He left no will.

At the heart of the Jaipur court battles, as well as other courts of dozens of other royal families, is a legal debate over whether the eldest

son of a prince should inherit all of his father's property under the centuries-old law of primogeniture, or whether other siblings and wives should be given their share under more modern Hindu law.

As a result of the legal fray, most of the family's jewels, antiques and paintings have been sealed in strong rooms and storehouses for the past eight years, awaiting the outcome of cases that could take decades more to wind through the cumbersome Indian court system.

KODAK: Buyers Line Up

Continued from Page 1

industry as the U.S. health care system undergoes reform. The reform of the system is also attracting foreign buyers because they have more experience operating in Europe's price-controlled environment, some aspects of which are already being adapted here.

Elf Sanofi SA of France, a part-owned subsidiary of Elf Aquitaine that has a research alliance with Sterling Winthrop to develop heart and cancer diagnostics, announced in Paris it was interested in taking up its option to acquire the prescription sector of the subsidiary. It said the division had sales of almost \$1 billion. The acquisition would make Sanofi the company's 10-largest pharmaceuticals company.

Separately, Bayer AG said it was interested in the over-the-counter drugs, which would give the big German chemicals company back the trademark to its well-known aspirin in the United States, which it lost during World War I.

The Kodak move had been foreseen, but Mariola Hager, medical industry analyst at Salomon Brothers Inc., said she wondered whether its timing may have been pushed forward by Monday's announcement that Roche Holding AG of Switzerland would pay \$5.3 billion to Syntex Corp., a troubled U.S. drug company whose most profitable patents are running out.

"Once one big company makes a deal all the others follow more prudently than you expect. Three months from now may be too late," Ms. Hager said. "The whole industry is ripe for consolidation, and this is a field Kodak doesn't understand."

Ms. Hager said the large American drug companies, which have been coming money for the past decade in the world's least controlled and most lucrative market, are already being forced to compete by large managed care health companies that are expected to be the heart of President Bill Clinton's health reform program.



An aid worker trying to control a crowd of Rwandan refugees as they waited for rationed beans at a camp near Rusumo, Tanzania.

U.S. Steps Up Efforts to End Rwanda Bloodshed

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NAIROBI — The United States stepped up pressure on Tuesday for regional action to end the bloodshed sweeping Rwanda, but attempts to broker talks between rebels and the rump government made no progress.

UN officers said Tuesday that troops dug in near the Kigali airport on the eastern outskirts of the Rwandan capital bled rebel headquarters in the former parliament building with a stream of mortar shells.

Twenty-one children and 13 Red Cross volunteers were killed on Sunday in the southern Rwandan town of Butaro, the International Committee of the Red Cross said Tuesday.

Washington, responding to mounting criticism of the West and the United Nations for doing nothing in the face of one of the worst tribal massacres for generations, sent two envoys to the region.

The White House said that John Shattuck, assistant secretary of state for humanitarian affairs, and David Rawson, U.S. ambassador to Rwanda, would visit countries bordering Rwanda in an effort to broker peace talks.

But the latest diplomatic attempt

to stem the bloodletting appeared doomed. Rwandan rebels ruled out an early cease-fire on Tuesday and said a foreign force could not halt the bloodletting.

Jacques Bihuzagara, head of international affairs for the Rwanda Patriotic Front, said at a news conference in Brussels that a cease-fire between the front and government forces would lead to more massacres.

"Stopping the hostilities between the hostile forces frees a part of the government army to increase massacres," he said.

The Tutsi-dominated front says the Hutu interim government was established illegally after the death of President Juvenal Habyarimana in a rocket attack on his plane on April 6.

Mr. Bihuzagara said a new international force proposed by UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros Ghali would be useless in stopping the bloodshed.

"The international community cannot stop the massacres," he said. "It is only the Rwandans themselves who can do this."

Mr. Boutros Ghali, who called on the Security Council last week to adopt a more forceful approach to Rwanda, is trying to organize an African peacekeeping force that could be sent into that country with the dangerous task of restoring law and order.

The secretary-general said he planned to ask the heads of all African countries, except Rwanda's direct neighbors, to say quickly whether they were willing to contribute to such a force, and how many troops they could provide.

(Reuters, NYT)

displaced just on the other side of the border.

But the situation was still a "time bomb," she said.

Even as they struggled to accommodate the Rwandans, many relief workers said they were concerned that reports of renewed fighting between Hutus and Tutsis in neighboring Burundi might pre-empt a new refugee crisis, similar to one six months ago that brought 250,000 Burundians into Tanzania, most of whom have since returned.

Relief workers say they are fortunate so far that the Rwandans who fled here seemed prepared for their exodus; many have come with jerkins filled with water, a bit of food, cooking utensils, even plastic sheeting to make tents.

"We're not dealing with a very malnourished population," said Sheila Wilson, of the Red Cross. "Quite a lot of them have been

out of reach, since it would have to win nearly three-quarters of the uncounted votes, assuming that all of the estimated 22.7 million eligible voters cast ballots.

A two-thirds majority in the legislature would have allowed ANC members to amend South Africa's interim constitution at will.

Trends in returns announced Tuesday by the electoral commission suggested that the ANC's majority was being trimmed slightly by Inkatha, whose vote share rose from 5.9 percent to 8.3 percent in 12 hours. The gain was attributed by analysts to results that continued to trickle in from Inkatha strongholds in Natal Province.

Chief Buthelez charged Tuesday that there were "irregularities all around" in the national and provincial elections, but that he would reserve judgment on whether voters were free and fair until after the final results were known.

He said he was grateful that South Africa's first democratic election went peacefully, despite the alleged irregularities, and he indicated he would be willing to serve in a government formed by the rival ANC.

Under the constitution, any party receiving 5 percent of the vote is entitled to cabinet representation, and Chief Buthelez has frequently been mentioned for one of the three deputy president positions or some other cabinet post.

A group of Commonwealth election observers reported that it found that the election was a "free and clear expression of the will of the South African people" and that the outcome was the result of a "credible democratic process, which was substantially fair."

Postcolonial Africa's greatest political problem has been how to accommodate the interests of disaffected ethnic minorities. Here in South Africa, two minorities — white Afrikaner settlers and black Zulu traditionalists — threatened for a time to wreck the transition. The inducement that brought all but the most extreme elements into the campaign was the realization that they did not have to win; they could have a share of power just by competing.

liberation. As Ken Owen, the editor of Johannesburg's Sunday Times, put it in his weekend column: "One nation. Free. Free of guilt. Free, too, of a different, more crushing burden: the Northern Hemisphere heritage, the vanity and arrogance bequeathed to us by Europe."

Some of this may sound sentimental; what is notable about South Africa's makeover is that it is made of much harder stuff. It has been one of the most intelligently managed political transformations in recent history.

Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, South Africa's leading white anti-apartheid politician during the 1980s, remarked on television that what always bothered him about apartheid was its "massive assault on one's intelligence."

The idea that a bureaucracy could keep the people of the same country together by economic arrangements but entirely apart in all other realms, by testing the color of their skin and the kinkiness of their hair, defied common sense — never mind human dignity.

man and corruption in a government made up of people who have never before been allowed a whiff of official power. On that front, the foul-ups in the administration of last week's "people's election" were not an encouraging start.

But some facets of South Africa's transformation are already complete. Foremost is the lifting of a psychological albatross.

There is already a cliché for the new South Africa's self-image. It is the mental picture of a white woman and her black maid, who, having spent their lives under the same roof, are finally doing something together as equals: waiting in an impossibly long line to vote.

For blacks, the attainment of dignity after centuries of struggle will not bring houses or jobs, but it may bring something even more important — a readiness at last to think of themselves as South Africans.

For whites, the lifting of the "white man's burden" crackles with basic themes of redemption and liberation. As Ken Owen, the editor of Johannesburg's Sunday Times, put it in his weekend column: "One nation. Free. Free of guilt. Free, too, of a different, more crushing burden: the Northern Hemisphere heritage, the vanity and arrogance bequeathed to us by Europe."

Some of this may sound sentimental; what is notable about South Africa's makeover is that it is made of much harder stuff. It has been one of the most intelligently managed political transformations in recent history.

Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, South Africa's leading white anti-apartheid politician during the 1980s, remarked on television that what always bothered him about apartheid was its "massive assault on one's intelligence."

The idea that a bureaucracy could keep the people of the same country together by economic arrangements but entirely apart in all other realms, by testing the color of their skin and the kinkiness of their hair, defied common sense — never mind human dignity.

man and corruption in a government made up of people who have never before been allowed a whiff of official power. On that front, the foul-ups in the administration of last week's "people's election" were not an encouraging start.

But some facets of South Africa's transformation are already complete. Foremost is the lifting of a psychological albatross.

There is already a cliché for the new South Africa's self-image. It is the mental picture of a white woman and her black maid, who, having spent their lives under the same roof, are finally doing something together as equals: waiting in an impossibly long line to vote.

For blacks, the attainment of dignity after centuries of struggle will not bring houses or jobs, but it may bring something even more important — a readiness at last to think of themselves as South Africans.

For whites, the lifting of the "white man's burden" crackles with basic themes of redemption and liberation. As Ken Owen, the editor of Johannesburg's Sunday Times, put it in his weekend column: "One nation. Free. Free of guilt. Free, too, of a different, more crushing burden: the Northern Hemisphere heritage, the vanity and arrogance bequeathed to us by Europe."

Some of this may sound sentimental; what is notable about South Africa's makeover is that it is made of much harder stuff. It has been one of the most intelligently managed political transformations in recent history.

Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, South Africa's leading white anti-apartheid politician during the 1980s, remarked on television that what always bothered him about apartheid was its "massive assault on one's intelligence."

The idea that a bureaucracy could keep the people of the same country together by economic arrangements but entirely apart in all other realms, by testing the color of their skin and the kinkiness of their hair, defied common sense — never mind human dignity.

U.S. Warns North Korea Of Resolve Over Arms

By Paul F. Horvitz
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The United States will seek international sanctions, if necessary, to deflect North Korea from building nuclear weapons, even if the Communist regime views sanctions as an act of war, Defense Secretary William J. Perry said Tuesday.

In a speech apparently designed to clarify U.S. policy and stress Washington's resolve, Mr. Perry said his recent trip to Asia had convinced him that the United States and South Korea were prepared to handle any military contingency.

"We cannot take any chances on this," Mr. Perry said in a speech to the Asia Society. "We have to be prepared to help South Korea defend itself, as we have for more than 40 years. The defense secretary said that North Korea's potential battlefield advantage in manpower would be met with superior U.S. and allied weaponry."

Mr. Perry said that while there was no area of disagreement among Washington, Tokyo and Seoul on policy toward North Korea, he reported only "limited progress" in gaining China's help.

Mr. Perry's remarks appeared intended to stress American steadfastness in the tense diplomatic standoff over North Korea's suspected nuclear arms program. North Korea, he said, must not miscalculate Washington's political will, as it may have done in 1950.

"Today, there can be no confusion about the solidarity between the United States and South Korea and the resolve of the United States to defend South Korea," Mr. Perry said. "There can also be no confusion about the military preparedness of the combined U.S.-Republic of Korea military forces and their ability to decisively defeat any attack from the North."

Washington is pressing Pyongyang to allow full international inspections of its nuclear installations but also is holding out the prospect of "economic and political rewards for compliance."

Pyongyang has agreed to only limited international oversight and testing during the removal of nuclear fuel from one of its reactors, scheduled for later this month.

In a statement distributed by the North Korean news agency Tuesday, a Foreign Ministry spokesman appeared to reject a request by the International Atomic Energy Agency for full access to fuel samples during the refueling operation.

The agency spokesman is raising an unreasonable demand for selecting, preserving and measuring some fuel at the time of the replacement of the fuel rod," the ministry spokesman said. Such measurement "can never be allowed" and the demand was proof of partiality against North Korea, he said.

Unless the North permits monitoring of removed fuel rods this month, Mr. Perry said Tuesday, Washington will go to the UN for the consideration of sanctions. The United States, however, has "no intention of being provocative," he said. North Korea's reference to an "act of war," he said, "is probably another example of excessive North Korean rhetoric, but as the secretary of defense, I have a responsibility to provide for the adequate readiness of U.S. military forces in the face of such threats."

"Our forces have been, and will be ready to meet any contingency," he added.

CHINA:
Alarm on Unrest

Continued from Page 1

entrepreneurs but left much of the rural sector poor.

The intense contrast between a rapid expansion of consumer consciousness and comparatively low incomes has caused some of the peasantry to lose their psychological balance and slide into crime, it said.

The countryside now has problems of murder, explosions, rape, prostitution, kidnapping of women and children and theft, the article said.

Local strongmen take advantage of the collapse of authority to become "village warlords, land warlords, water warlords and grain warlords," monopolizing resources to the extent that they became Mafia-like "black societies," it said.

The article said there was "absolutely rampant theft and robbery of important state engineering, oil field, electricity and water conservancy equipment, as well as railroad and highway material."

Last year pitched battles during about 600 clan feuds resulted in more than 100 deaths and injuries to about 2,000 people, it said.

An editorial that accompanied the article demanded a harsh crackdown against lawbreakers. "We must resolutely punish according to the law," it said. "Our hands must not be soft in the least."

While huge amounts have been spent on urban construction under the new economic policies, many farmers have been denied even modest payments for their crops and have lacked the money to buy pesticides, fertilizer and other materials.

China's average yearly urban income was 2,337 yuan (\$270) last year, 10.2 percent higher than in 1992, when adjusted for inflation. Rural income was only 921 yuan, or 3.2 percent higher.

(Reuters, AFP)

SWEDEN: A Once-Proud Welfare State Retreats as Economy Unravels

Continued from Page 1

contributions, private schools have grown fourfold because of new government incentives, and private pension plans have mushroomed to supplement a state retirement system that is itself being overhauled. Taxes have fallen, and financial markets have been loosened.

Even the crown jewel of Sweden's old system — heavily subsidized government day care that encouraged one of the highest female labor force participation rates in the developed world — has come under assault. Subsidized but privately managed day care has been introduced to compete with the government's facilities.

Yet, one crucial element is missing from this market-oriented picture: jobs. A half-million Swedish jobs have vanished in the last three years. The jobless rate, if those on government work programs are included, stands at 14 percent, a vast number compared with the virtual zero unemployment that Sweden enjoyed for decades.

Despite Mr. Bildt's changes, the government's welfare-induced budget deficit has ballooned to 15 percent of gross domestic product, a level usually seen only on the edges of the Third World. That means no more jobs can be squeezed from Sweden's long-term employment fountainhead, its public sector, and that more existing jobs will probably have to be cut.

"Sweden has reached the end of the road," declared an Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development analysis. "The need to rein in the public deficit effectively precludes public-sector employment as a way out of the current crisis."

Moreover, Sweden's top-heavy private sector, dominated by a relative handful of large, export-oriented companies, has been slashing jobs at home and investing overseas to compete more effectively in the global economy. Boosted by a devalued Swedish krona, profits and productivity are up at these multinational behemoths, but even optimistic forecasts see them creating just 50,000 new Swedish jobs in the foreseeable future, a small fraction of the jobs that have been lost since 1990.

That leaves Sweden dependent on the capitalist world's time-honored job-creation machine: the risk-taking, stock-trading entrepreneurial and small business sector. That might be fine — except Sweden does not have such a sector.

After decades of cozy collaboration between big labor and big business, "what you find is that Swedish manufacturing is like its forests: there are a few big fir trees, but there's no underbrush," said Nils Lundgren, chief economist at the giant Nordbanken group.

Because of high taxes and the heavy expense

of paying welfare benefits for new workers, smaller Swedish companies stop growing and stop taking risks when the founding family acquires a good financial position, said Sven-Olof Lodin, an economist at the Federation of Swedish Industries.

"It's these companies we have to get growing," he said.

With such large numbers of Swedes in search of work for the first time in a generation, he added, "it's the moment of truth."

The Bildt government has taken some steps meant to encourage Swedish entrepreneurs, such as abolishing double taxation of company dividends and loosening some investment controls. But Sweden's overall tax burden remains the highest in Europe.

Sweden's body politic does not appear ready to support many more radical economic changes, despite the severity of the country's structural problems.

Opinion polls taken in advance of September's national elections portray a Swedish public that is fed up with even modest market-oriented change and clamoring for a return to the past. The polls show the long-governing, now-opposition Social Democrats, architects of the Swedish welfare state, comfortably in front. But some analysts see the election as unpredictable at this stage.

The U.S. International Marketing Center is sponsoring a complimentary seminar on:

U.S. / U.K. Inheritance Laws and U.S. Estate Tax Planning

Featured Speakers:

Jayne A. Hartley
Attorney at Law

David C. Hartwell
Prudential Ins. Co. of America

Nevin Overmiller
Prudential Ins

Realism or Idealism? Effective Foreign Policy Needs Both

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The death of Richard Nixon has brought renewed argument over the oldest debate of "realism" versus international idealism. Mr. Nixon is celebrated as the realist who put American national interest first. His Democratic successors are idealists and moralists, emphasizing human rights during the Carter administration, and in today's Clinton administration espousing "multilateralism," described as the delegation of responsibility for American policy to the United Nations or to the views held by a consensus of the "international community."

There is some truth in both judgments. Mr. Nixon was certainly a believer in national interest as the basis for policy, and he was entirely expedient in what he did to advance what he considered the national interest. However, how realistic this actually proved to be is a question that few are asking. Was it in the long-term national interest of the United States to end the Breton Woods monetary system and float the dollar?

Was it realistic to continue the Vietnam War after having been elected to end it, thereby adding five years to it and more than doubling the American casualty total — not to speak of other victims? Was invading Cambodia realistic, when it accom-

plished nothing decisive for the Vietnam campaign and pushed Cambodia deeper into the civil struggle that was to end in Khmer Rouge genocide? Realism by definition is accommodation to reality, the search for pragmatic solutions. Had Mr. Nixon ended the Vietnam War the year he took office, he could have avoided the humiliation of Americans scrambling onto helicopters from the Saigon embassy rooftop in 1975 and won a better outcome for America's South Vietnamese allies than the rout they eventually experienced. He lacked the vision to see this — or the courage, as displayed by Charles de Gaulle in liquidating the Algerian War, France's equivalent of Vietnam.

Mr. Nixon was certainly a realist to end the absurd American nonrecognition of Communist China. He was a realist in looking for détente and arms control agreements with Russia. In other respects he was expedient in action but lacked vision. Nonetheless he was a student of international relations, more so than any other recent president, or secretary of state.

It is a habit in the United States to make amateurs secretary of state (or president), in the belief

that no particular experience or intellectual qualifications are necessary to the job. A friend of Warren Christopher's said to me recently that Mr. Christopher's performance should not be criticized too harshly, since the end of the Cold War has brought novel problems. But if Mr. Christopher had not thought about these new problems, and had no convictions about what should be done, why did he agree to become secretary of state? He should have remained a Hollywood lawyer, or taken another cabinet post in which he knew what he was doing.

I realize that Mr. Christopher is no worse in this respect than many of his predecessors. But the problem with amateurs is that they ordinarily do not know either history or the fundamental policy debates, and therefore become the prisoners of slogans or of the ideas of the moment.

Has either Mr. Christopher or Bill Clinton seriously considered this question of realism versus idealism? Democrats are inclined to associate realism with policy amorality, and international idealism with virtue. They are inclined toward the Wilsonian tradition, which says that foreign policy should aim to make a better and more moral world by way of economic and political pressures and international institutional reform.

This was Jimmy Carter's position, and it seems to be Bill Clinton's. George Bush and Ronald Reagan also belong to this tradition: both conceptualized world affairs in the abstract terms of a moral struggle by the United States against forces of evil.

However, as the political scholar Hans Morganthau argued four decades ago, policy idealism risks producing immoral results when it jeopardizes the security or good order of national communities by pursuing unachievable international goals. The "moral dignity" of a policy of realism and national interest lies in its respect for and defense of the only communities capable of realizing and protecting truly moral society, the nation-states.

This is an important debate. The whole argument over Bosnia turns on the question of whether intervention represents an "idealistic" attempt to solve insoluble problems or a realistic defense of the moral claims of the national community. It is necessary that those who conduct policy understand the debate and justify their decisions in terms of it.

This has not been the case in Mr. Clinton's Washington. Mr. Nixon will have done Bill Clinton a posthumous service if he compels this administration to examine what it believes.

International Herald Tribune.
© Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

The In-Your-Face Videos Bring the Censor Nearer

By Richard D. Heffner

NEW YORK — A whole new "entertainment" industry was born in the early 1980s, one that in its extremism may now threaten American liberties. The new industry was home video of explicitly sexual and violent content — content that until then had been kept as far from Americans' homes as possible. On cable's "blue" programs a woman masturbated on the screen; another

of a revolutionary "interactive entertainment" industry, with its video games and promise of "virtual reality," today brings violence and sexuality into homes with a lifelike intensity that had never been imagined. Check out "Mortal Kombat" and "Night Trap."

Reaction is already setting in — not just among fanatics and know-nothings but in the ranks of America's most thoughtful citizens and public officials. Unfortunately, too many of them now naively turn to the movie rating system I head as a model of how to stem what may too likely become a plea for government censorship. The video game and cable industries are now instituting ratings to assuage public and political concerns.

But merely to imitate what the motion picture industry lobbyist Jack Valenti led his colleagues to do a quarter-century ago won't work today.

We have made mistakes over the years, but America's out-of-the-home, box-office-anchored rating system was designed to meet parents' concerns about their children's moviegoing, thereby silencing cries for movie censorship. It is simply not relevant to the in-home — and in-your-face — nature of new entertainment industries, which can provide no effective intermediary between their harshest content and their youngest audiences.

Every indication is that these technologies will bring over more outrageous material into homes — material that Americans have tolerated until now only because it has been kept at a distance.

In America, this seeming hypocrisy may have been freedom's saving grace. Extreme obscenity is tolerated only because it is kept largely out of sight, far from homes and families.

Make it more visible, thrust it upon children, and the risk grows that angry Americans will devise formulas of protest and self-protection dangerous to free expression and free choice for all.

Short of censorship, what is the solution for the excesses of cable and the new interactive entertainment?

It is to just say "no." Don't produce degrading materials; don't trade in them; don't seek merely to rate them, passing them off on parents and children; don't profit from them, at such an enormous cost to national life.

To all those who dismiss such an approach as futile, reminiscent of Nancy Reagan's maligned response to the drug problem, consider: Would these "entertainers" really choose instead to risk the biggest battle over free expression that America has ever known?

It is unrealistic to expect a technological "fix" for the invasive pornography of violence and sexuality. Electronic chips embedded in television sets will no doubt be bypassed before long, no more effective than unenforceable ratings.

So will contemporary parents' willingness or ability to control the games that their lachrymose children play.

So will a call by media ethicists, whose professional codes of conduct are only toothless urgings, drowned out by demands for larger and larger audiences.

So will the call to boycott offending products and producers.

Unhappily, as a result, what probably will not be bypassed any longer is government censorship — unless someone out there has a better idea.

The writer retires next month after 20 years as chairman of the American Film Institute's rating system. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

Someone Tell the Vilifiers: He Was Chosen President

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — At her press conference last month Hillary Rodham Clinton turned aside a question about the politics of personal destruction. "I can't really help it," she said, "if some people get up every day wanting to destroy."

The way Mrs. Clinton put it reflected the pain that she and the president have surely felt at the level of personal attack leveled at them in recent months. Whitewater is only part of it. There is a flow of poison directed at the president and his wife, in the comments of talk-show bigots, in extreme-right magazines and newsletters.

Again and again in America, those who disagree with some person or group have painted them as not just wrong but treasonous: "the paranoid style in American politics," the historian Richard Hofstadter called it.

The style was exemplified by Richard Nixon's tactics of smear and division. In his early political career he portrayed his opponents as pro-Communists. He did the same later as vice president. As president, his hate showed in the Watergate tapes.

At his death most people chose to emphasize the positive in Mr. Nixon's life, such as the rapprochement with China. But the bile he injected did lasting damage to U.S. political life, reducing trust and making Americans more cynical about all leaders.

The bitterness of the Red Scare period, and even of Vietnam, had seemed to fade. Ronald Reagan, for one, certainly did not have to cope with levels of personal vilification.

Now here we are again. Scandal sheets print charges about Mr. Clinton's sex life, and they are taken up by television networks and some serious newspapers. Talk shows peddle rumors that Vincent Foster, the White House lawyer and Clinton friend who committed suicide, was actually killed in a secret hideout.

As a general rule political leaders deserve no sympathy when they have a hard time. After all, as Harry Truman put it, "If you can't stand

The D-Day Invitation List

Regarding "Invite Germans to Normandy, for Europe's Sake" (Opinion, April 23).

Congratulations for having published the comment by Dominique Moïsi and Karl Kaiser, a French-German reflection that demonstrates why the presence of the new, democratic Germany at the D-Day commemoration is justified. The Normandy landing began the process that led to the defeat of Nazi totalitarianism and to the triumph of democracy in Western Europe, including Germany.

Along with the official representatives of the democratic Germany, and German youth, born in democracy, there are other Germans who have a right to be present: those who were members of the Foreign Legion or of resistance movements, those who suffered in the Nazi concentration camps, those who tried to revolt against Hitler. Who can say that it was wise to exclude them from the D-Day events? Is it too late to correct such an ill-founded decision?

JACQUES JESSEL

Paris.

It seems lots of people want to hijack the D-Day commemoration to promote their own ideas of worthy causes. Thousands of men died on those French beaches, killed by Germans. Some of the Allied veterans would like to take part in ceremonies that remind them of their good fortune in having been spared, while reawakening memories of their pals who never got home. They neither want nor need outsiders to mess with their memories.

If the Germans want to celebrate, let them go to Rotterdam, London or Coventry, and let their touring Luftwaffe pilots fly a few wreaths around. Let's wait another 25 years for those wonderful combined celebrations that Mr. Moïsi and Mr. Kaiser hanker for. By then we can be a little more certain of the "victory for democracy" they speak of, and almost all combatants will have lost interest in the matter.

G. WILLIS

Angers, France.

As we prepare our celebrations for the 50th anniversary of D-Day, would it not be appropriate to reopen a pertinent question that has never been satisfactorily answered? Was it really necessary to "saturation bomb" acres and acres of

French civilian living areas in Le Havre, Cherbourg, St. Briac, Caen, Rouen, St. Lô and other cities in Normandy?

Surely we might now spare some thought for all the innocent victims of the invasion, American allies, after all.

LESLIE SCHENK

Chevilly-Larue, France.

An Earlier Nazi Crime

Regarding "A Genocidal Aggression, and No Churchill in Sight" (Opinion, April 26) by Anthony Lewis.

Mr. Lewis should know better. The first great Nazi crime was not "the terror bombing of Rotterdam on May 14, 1940," but the terror bombing of Warsaw on September 7, 1939. The bombing was restricted to the Jewish part of the city and aimed among other things at my home, which was destroyed.

ISRAEL BORENSTEIN

Geneva.

The Singapore Debate

Regarding "The Canning in Singapore Won't Make America Safer" (April 6) by Richard Cohen.

Mr. Cohen is absolutely right. The canning of 18-year-old Michael Fay for acts of vandalism will do nothing to "make things safer in Singapore." I rather doubt that this was Singapore's crime. I have no doubt, however, that globe-trotting delinquents will now think twice before stepping out of line when there.

I write as an expert on corporal punishment, having been raised by a "barbaric" father who never failed to impress on me — and with a heavy hand — the difference between "thine" and "mine." A pity Mr. Fay was not so lucky.

D.D. HARRIS

Cork, Ireland.

Philip Bowring ("Unusual Law Doesn't Bring About Criminal Order," April 20) describes Singapore as only an "average" city ruled as much by fear as by example.

If this were so, Singaporeans would have voted with their feet for greener pastures and foreigners would not seek to settle in Singapore. In fact, each year 2,200 Singaporeans emigrate, while 20,500 immigrants come to Singapore.

Mr. Bowring cites United Nations figures for his assertion that Singapore is no safer than "many other Asian countries and much of Europe." Interpol

On April 27, the Singapore Broadcasting Corp., in a documentary on vandalism, highlighted a speech to Parliament in 1967 by the home affairs minister, E.W. Barker, in which he justified the introduction of mandatory canning for the offense of vandalism of public property. Last

year, Mr. Barker was convicted of drunken driving and refusing a Breathalyzer test. His sentence was a light fine, leniency having been shown on the ground that he had undertaken not to drive again. Instead he would use his chauffeur.

Readers may judge which is the more serious offense: spray-painting of cars or endangering lives by drunken driving.

R.J. SANDLANDS

Singapore.

I think there is a good case for using canning as punishment in all countries. But its use should be reserved for criminals who have caused bodily harm. To beat a man because he has defiled some metal object is to me a vast overreaction.

RICHARD HILL

Perth, Australia.

When I see the beautiful historical buildings of Basel and its city defiled by totally unartistic, meaningless, and outright stupid graffiti, I have occasional thoughts that there is nothing wrong with Switzerland that a good dose of Singaporean discipline could not cure.

OTTO H. NOWOTNY

Basel, Switzerland.

Michael Fay's transgression was a misdemeanor. That makes the punishment completely criminal.

CAROL PAGE

Munich.

Nixon in History

Even though I never voted for Richard Nixon, I was able to agree with much of what William Safire wrote ("How to Sum Up Nixon: An Inspiring Resilience," April 26). Nevertheless, to call Mr. Nixon "America's greatest president" goes too far. Greater than Jimmy Carter, who has traveled so far, so often to spot conflicts and help promote free elections? Greater than Herbert Hoover, whose reports on the administration of government brought praise from Republicans and from Democrats led by Harry Truman?

Greater than William Howard Taft, who held the post of chief justice of the United States after leaving the White House? Above all, greater than John Quincy Adams, who served some 18 years in the House of Representatives and did so much to oppose slavery?

BERNARD SINSHEIMER

Boulogne-Billancourt, France.

BOOKS

THE SECRET LIFE OF THE SEINE

By Mort Rosenblum. 290 pages. \$21. Addison Wesley.

Reviewed by Ginger Danto

TRAVELERS often first experience their destinations through literature, from the succinct, sales pitch prose of guidebooks, to the more nuanced narratives of travelogues. Thus some owe to Henry James the discovery of Italy, or to V.S. Naipaul of India. Countess works have evoked Paris, variously guiding us through a cityscape of real and imaginary places.

Both are revealed in what is as much a captain's log as a travelogue assiduously kept by Mort Rosenblum, an inveterate journalist and impromptu mariner whose combined skills invite us to experience Paris from the other side of the quays, in "The Secret Life of the Seine." Rosenblum guides us to this "separate arrondissement of the spirit" he discovered long after living in France's capital.

"An unexpected Paris unfolds when you look close," Rosenblum recalls of July 1987, when he saw his adopted city "again for the first time" from a 54-foot barge. "I was at the wheel of my old wooden house, steering among the thirty-five sets of stone and steel arches

WHAT THEY'RE READING

Kevin McGoran, chief executive of the Irish industrial holding company Fitzwilliam PLC, is reading "De Valera: Long Shadow, Long Shadow" by Tim Pat Coogan.

"Eamon De Valera was one of the most prominent Irish statesmen of this century but he remains very controversial. It is quite a surprising book. It says many things that people have felt but never said publicly."

(Erik Ippen, 1977)



that span the Seine from one end of Paris to the other. By then I had seen most of it from car windows. Walking, I had savored and smelled it. This time, from the inside out, the way its settlers had lived it since the Stone Age, boaters at Bercy, I could feel it."

An Associated Press correspondent and former editor of the International Herald Tribune, whose previous books have explored issues from cultural identity to journalistic ethics, Rosenblum is adept at conveying feeling without forsaking facts. Written in a style that weaves idle conversation with investigative reportage, this book takes us from the Seine's (alleged) source some 30 miles northwest of Dijon, to where it flows luxuriously into the sea at Le Havre. Notwithstanding the beautiful countryside,

BRIDGES LOVE BLOOMS

bridges love blooms; beneath them lives end. Hardly anyone can tell you exactly where the river starts, or much else about it, but it flows through every romantic's spirit. It nourished Maupassant's pen and watered Monet's lily pond.

It initially proved more problematic for Rosenblum, an Arizona native and acknowledged lutz, with such airy, romantic equipment as wrench and varnish. Once official owner of La Vieille, however, Rosenblum had no choice but to allow his passion for the Seine to overcome his predilection for steam heat and stable floors. Ultimately, *penché* life provided a unique antidote to urban living, as "only a few nylon ropes, a power cable and a garden hose connected us to the real world." Inured to the perennial odor of diesel fuel, or the infiltration of strange expressions into his language, Rosenblum embraced the existential angst afforded by the river. "I had discovered," he writes, "the secret life of the Seine."

Some aspects of this secret are alarming, and Rosenblum's sentiment does not spare the Seine's shabby facts. These range from pollution — 57 known varieties — to police statistics on the number of bodies recovered — 13 in 1992. Indeed on the Seine, a captain's log sooner shows sightings of styrofoam than sailing ships, and his mop water less savory refuse than most care to find around their homes. For all

IS IT ROMANTIC SYMBOLISM, THE SEINE IS NOT FOR THE SQUEAMISH

Yet this too is part of the river's legacy.

"For two thousand years the Seine was alimentary canal to a nation that took its nourishment seriously. Grain moved upriver, passing cargoes of wine headed downstream. Most food travels by road and rail these days, but a look at the Seine suggests that it is still . . . France's digestive tract."

The text tracks the river's itinerary, digressing, like so many metaphorical tributaries, into stories about the surrounding country. We find the Gauls struggling on the shallow straits from Vernon to the picturesque port of Honfleur, traces of Flaubert in now teeming Rouen, the impressionists at Giverny, and a trail of trysts on l'Île d'Amour, a tiny Marais island with the ruins of a brothel.

Attuned to the humors of lock-keepers and keepers of other riverside establishments from bars to boat yards, Rosenblum shares his encounters with this indigenous population. These intimate profiles of those whose livelihood still depends on the river constitute, as much as scenery and statistics, the secret life of the Seine. They also suggest that we may never fully know it.

Ginger Danto is a free-lance journalist based in Paris.

CHESS

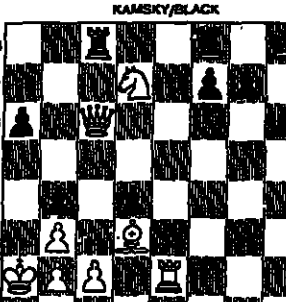
By Robert Byrne

VISWANATHAN ANAND faced Gata Kamsky in the first round in the Linares International Tournament in Spain. Anand, more than anyone, has been reaping a harvest out of the 63 variation of the Najdorf Sicilian. Kamsky followed the main path of the Najdorf with 6...e5 7.Nd5 Bc6. After 8...Be7 9.Qd2, it is still too early for Black to play 9...d5 because 10 Nd5 11 Nd5 Qd5 12 Qd5 13 O-O-O favors White no matter whether Black chooses 13...Bc6 14.Nc5 or 13...Bc6 14.Na5.

On 10 g4, many players choose the preventive 10...h6, as Kamsky does here, because it forces White to expend time regrouping with 11 b4 b5 12 Rg1 b4 13 Na4 d5 14 g5, and it also gives Black a moment to hit back in the center. But the black kingside is loosened.

Moreover, Kamsky was pushed into a sharp tactical skirmish with 14...d4, because a retreat of his f6 knight would just lose the d5 pawn. And after 15 Bc4! Bb3 16 g5 Bf6 17 ab d18 O-O-O, Anand strongly threatened 19 f4 and d5, as well as the capture of the b4 pawn.

Kamsky tried to counter with 18...Nc5, but Anand made an elegant exchange sacrifice with 19 f4! N13 20 Qg2 N21 c5. Since the black position would have been disrupted after 21...Be7 22 Qg2 Rf8 23 Qg1 followed by 24 Rd4, 32...Rf8 33 Rb8 34 Qf7 Rf8



Position after 31...Rac8

Kamsky brought his king into shelter with 21...O-O.

But after Anand's 22 Bd3!

Kamsky could not bring his bishop to safety with 22...Be7 because 23 Rg1 g6 24 Bg1 Kh8 25 Bh7! Rg8

(25...Be5 26 Kh7 27 g6! Kg7 28 g7 Kf7 29 Qd7 Rb8 30 Rg1 Rb8 31 N6 Kf8 32 Rd7 is annihilating) 26 Bg1 Qg8 27 Qh1 is powerful for White, who is a pawn ahead while retaining his mating attack.

Thus, he played 22...Be5 23 f6 Qh4 and after 24 Rg1 Q4 25 Kb1 Qe7, he had the material advantage of a rook and three pawns for two minor pieces. But the strength of these pieces in the middle game became quickly evident. After 32 Q31, the black bastion had to crumble. There was no defense by 32...Rf8 33 Rb8 34 Qf7 Rf8

35 Nf8. So the desperate Kamsky tried 32...f5 33 Nf8 Rf5, praying that there would be no way for Anand to ward off the threat of 34...Rd5 mate. But he had over-looked 34 Ng6! Qg6 (34...Kh7 35 Re5!) 35 Re1.

After 39 Rg1, there being no reason to play on 39...Kh5 40 Rg7 Qe5 41 Rg1 Qe4 42 Be2 Kh4 43 Qg3 mate. Kamsky gave up.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

White Black
1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 e6 3 d4 exd4 4 Nxd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 d5 6 e5 Ne4 7 f3 Be7 8 Qe2 Nc6 9 Bg5 Nd7 10 Bf4 Nc5 11 Bb5 Nc6 12 Nf4 Bb7 13 Nc3 Bc8 14 Bg3 Bb7 15 Bf4 Bb7 16 Bg3 Bb7 17 Bf4 Bb7 18 Bg3 Bb7 19 Bf4 Bb7 20 Bg3 Bb7 21 Bf4 Bb7 22 Bg3 Bb7 23 Bf4 Bb7 24 Bg3 Bb7 25 Bf4 Bb7 26 Bg3 Bb7 27 Bf4 Bb7 28 Bg3 Bb7 29 Bf4 Bb7 30 Bg3 Bb7 31 Bf4 Bb7 32 Bg3 Bb7 33 Bf4 Bb7 34 Bg3 Bb7 35 Bf4 Bb7 36 Bg3 Bb7 37 Bf4 Bb7 38 Bg3 Bb7 39 Bf4 Bb7 40 Bg3 Bb7 41 Bf4 Bb7 42 Bg3 Bb7 43 Bf4 Bb7 44 Bg3 Bb7 45 Bf4 Bb7 46 Bg3 Bb7 47 Bf4 Bb7 48 Bg3 Bb7 49 Bf4 Bb7 50 Bg3 Bb7 51 Bf4 Bb7 52 Bg3 Bb7 53 Bf4 Bb7 54 Bg3 Bb7 55 Bf4 Bb7 56 Bg3 Bb7 57 Bf4 Bb7 58 Bg3 Bb7 59 Bf4 Bb7 60 Bg3 Bb7 61 Bf4 Bb7 62 Bg3 Bb7 63 Bf4 Bb7 64 Bg3 Bb7 65 Bf4 Bb7 66 Bg3 Bb7 67 Bf4 Bb7 68 Bg3 Bb7 69 Bf4 Bb7 70 Bg3 Bb7 71 Bf4 Bb7 72 Bg3 Bb7 73 Bf4 Bb7 74 Bg3 Bb7 75 Bf4 Bb7 76 Bg3 Bb7 77 Bf4 Bb7 78 Bg3 Bb7 79 Bf4 Bb7 80 Bg3 Bb7 81 Bf4 Bb7 82 Bg3 Bb7 83 Bf4 Bb7 84 Bg3 Bb7 85 Bf4 Bb7 86 Bg3 Bb7 87 Bf4 Bb7 88 Bg3 Bb7 89 Bf4 Bb7 90 Bg3 Bb7 91 Bf4 Bb7 92 Bg3 Bb7 93 Bf4 Bb7 94 Bg3 Bb7 95 Bf4 Bb7 96 Bg3 Bb7 97 Bf4 Bb7 98 Bg3 Bb7 99 Bf4 Bb7 100 Bg3 Bb7

White Black
1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 e6 3 d4 exd4 4 Nxd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 d5 6 e5 Ne4 7 f3 Be7 8 Qe2 Nc6 9 Bg5 Nd7 10 Bf4 Nc5 11 Bb5 Nc6 12 Nf4 Bb7 13 Nc3 Bc8 14 Bg3 Bb7 15 Bf4 Bb7 16 Bg3 Bb7 17 Bf4 Bb7 18 Bg3 Bb7 19 Bf4 Bb7 20 Bg3 Bb7 21 Bf4 Bb7 22 Bg3 Bb7 23 Bf4 Bb7 24 Bg3 Bb7 25 Bf4 Bb7 26 Bg3 Bb7 27 Bf4 Bb7 28 Bg3 Bb7 29 Bf4 Bb7 30 Bg3 Bb7 31 Bf4 Bb7 32 Bg3 Bb7 33 Bf4 Bb7 34 Bg3 Bb7 35 Bf4 Bb7 36 Bg3 Bb7 37 Bf4 Bb7 38 Bg3 Bb7 39 Bf4 Bb7 40 Bg3 Bb7 41 Bf4 Bb7 42 Bg3 Bb7 43 Bf4 Bb7 44 Bg3 Bb7 45 Bf4 Bb7 46 Bg3 Bb7 47 Bf4 Bb7 48 Bg3 Bb7 49 Bf4 Bb7 50 Bg3 Bb7 51 Bf4 Bb7 52 Bg3 Bb7 53 Bf4 Bb7 54 Bg3 Bb7 55 Bf4 Bb7 56 Bg3 Bb7 57 Bf4 Bb7 58 Bg3 Bb7 59 Bf4 Bb7 60 Bg3 Bb7 61 Bf4 Bb7 62 Bg3 Bb7 63 Bf4 Bb7 64 Bg3 Bb7 65 Bf4 Bb7 66 Bg3 Bb7 67 Bf4 Bb7 68 Bg3 Bb7 69 Bf4 Bb7 70 Bg3 Bb7 71 Bf4 Bb7 72 Bg3 Bb7 73 Bf4 Bb7 74 Bg3 Bb7 75 Bf4 Bb7 76 Bg3 Bb7 77 Bf4 Bb7 78 Bg3 Bb7 79 Bf4 Bb7 80 Bg3 Bb7 81 Bf4 Bb7 82 Bg3 Bb7 83 Bf4 Bb7 84 Bg3 Bb7 85 Bf4 Bb7 86 Bg3 Bb7 87 Bf4 Bb7 88 Bg3 Bb7 89 Bf4 Bb7 90 Bg3 Bb7 91 Bf4 Bb7 92 Bg3 Bb7 93 Bf4 Bb7 94 Bg3 Bb7 95 Bf4 Bb7 96 Bg3 Bb7 97 Bf4 Bb7 98 Bg3 Bb7 99 Bf4 Bb7 100 Bg3 Bb7

White Black
1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 e6 3 d4 exd4 4 Nxd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 d5 6 e5 Ne4 7 f3 Be7 8 Qe2 Nc6 9 Bg5 Nd7 10 Bf4 Nc5 11 Bb5 Nc6 12 Nf4 Bb7 13 Nc3 Bc8 14 Bg3 Bb7 15 Bf4 Bb7 16 Bg3 Bb7 17 Bf4 Bb7 18 Bg3 Bb7 19 Bf4 Bb7 20 Bg3 Bb7 21 Bf4 Bb7 22 Bg3 Bb7 23 Bf4 Bb7 24 Bg3 Bb7 25 Bf4 Bb7 26 Bg3 Bb7 27 Bf4 Bb7 28 Bg3 Bb7 29 Bf4 Bb7 30 Bg3 Bb7 31 Bf4 Bb7 32 Bg3 Bb7 33 Bf4 Bb7 34 Bg3 Bb7 35 Bf4 Bb7 36 Bg3 Bb7 37 Bf4 Bb7 38 Bg3 Bb7 39 Bf4 Bb7 40 Bg3 Bb7 41 Bf4 Bb7 42 Bg3 Bb7 43 Bf4 Bb7 44 Bg3 Bb7 45 Bf4 Bb7 46 Bg3 Bb7 47 Bf4 Bb7 48 Bg3 Bb7 49 Bf4 Bb7 50 Bg3 Bb7 51 Bf4 Bb7 52 Bg3 Bb7 53 Bf4 Bb7 54 Bg3 Bb7 55 Bf4 Bb7 56 Bg3 Bb7 57 Bf4 Bb7 58 Bg3 Bb7 59 Bf4 Bb7 60 Bg3 Bb7 61 Bf4 Bb7 62 Bg3 Bb7 63 Bf4 Bb7 64 Bg3 Bb7 65 Bf4 Bb7 66 Bg3 Bb7 67 Bf4 Bb7 68 Bg3 Bb7 69 Bf4 Bb7 70 Bg3 Bb7 71 Bf4 Bb7 72 Bg3 Bb7 73 Bf4 Bb7 74 Bg3 Bb7 75 Bf4 Bb7 76 Bg3 Bb7 77 Bf4 Bb7 78 Bg3 Bb7 79 Bf4 Bb7 80 Bg3 Bb7 81 Bf4 Bb7 82 Bg3 Bb7 83 Bf4 Bb7 84 Bg3 Bb7 85 Bf4 Bb7 86 Bg3 Bb7 87 Bf4 Bb7 88 Bg3 Bb7 89 Bf4 Bb7 90 Bg3 Bb7 91 Bf4 Bb7 92 Bg3 Bb7 93 Bf4 Bb7 94 Bg3 Bb7 95 Bf4 Bb7 96 Bg3 Bb7 97 Bf4 Bb7 98 Bg3 Bb7 99 Bf4 Bb7 100 Bg3 Bb7

White Black
1 e4 c5 2 Nf3 e6 3 d4 exd4 4 Nxd4 Nf6 5 Nc3 d5 6 e5 Ne4 7 f3 Be7 8 Qe2 Nc6 9 Bg5 Nd7 10 Bf4 Nc5 11 Bb5 Nc6 12 Nf4 Bb7 13 Nc3 Bc8 14 Bg3 Bb7 15 Bf4 Bb7 16 Bg3 Bb7 17 Bf4 Bb7 18 Bg3 Bb7 19 Bf4 Bb7 20 Bg3 Bb7 21 Bf4 Bb7 22 Bg3 Bb7 23 Bf4 Bb7 24 Bg3 Bb7 25 Bf4 Bb7 26 Bg3 Bb7 27 Bf4 Bb7 28 Bg3 Bb7 29 Bf4 Bb7 30 Bg3 Bb7 31 Bf4 Bb7 32 Bg3 Bb7 33 Bf4 Bb7 34 Bg3 Bb7 35 Bf4 Bb7 36 Bg3 Bb7 37 Bf4 Bb7 38 Bg3 Bb7 39 Bf4 Bb7 40 Bg3 Bb7 41 Bf4 Bb7 42 Bg3 Bb7 43 Bf4 Bb7 44 Bg3 Bb7 45 Bf4 Bb7 46 Bg3 Bb7 47 Bf4 Bb7 48 Bg3 Bb7 49 Bf4 Bb7 50 Bg3 Bb7 51 Bf4 Bb7 52 Bg3 Bb7 53 Bf4 Bb7 54 Bg3 Bb7 55 Bf4 Bb7 56 Bg3 Bb7 57 Bf4 Bb7 58 Bg3 Bb7 59 Bf4 Bb7 60 Bg3 Bb7 61 Bf4 Bb7 62 Bg3 Bb7 63 Bf4 Bb7 64 Bg3 Bb

International Herald Tribune

SUZY MENKES

Khakis, according to Gap, are "the new denim," and with each pair you get the kudos of

drawstring pants, cotton knits with straw-beige accessories and an athletic range of active sports and leisure wear. The children's clothes



On Rue de Passy, you see fashion's cultural divide between French and American. In the United States, sportswear is all about ease and simplicity, with a built-in sloppiness that even the young French don't quite get. (Fisher has noted a tendency at Galeries Lafayette to buy small sizes for a trimmer fit).

The company's figures for the last quarter of 1993 moved sharply higher, but the previous year had been sticky after the heady growth that took Gap from \$1 billion in 1987 to \$3.3

Yet the company, now with 1,307 stores, has an impressive ability to mutate — and stay ahead. Gap (its name was about bridging a fashion void) started in 1969 in the era of flared pants and tie-died T-shirts. When yuppies had taken over from hippies, Gap promoted basic quality and authentic values as a counterpoint to the lavish affluence of the 1980s. Gap Kids started in 1986, focused on lifestyle and family values before they became key issues in the

Gap may not achieve a cult following in Europe or enter the language of fashion ("the Gap-ization of Main Street") as it did in the United States. But sound products have a universal appeal. The French took to McDonald's — once they had made it their own by making a change in the formula to suit the Gallic palate and re-christening it "McDo." Gap clothes will surely be bought and absorbed into the French culture — once the little fashion differences, not to say wrinkles, are ironed out.

International Herald Tribune

Dewey post—is slightly different: While Buck creates the vision, she brings in the bucks, just as she did for American Vogue in Paris, where she was associate publisher for 10 years. That meant responsibility for all the advertising, marketing and promotion out of Europe. She now wants to bring to French Vogue the “creative marketing” of special events that make readers feel like members of an exclusive club, which “brings more to the reader than the magazine itself.”

Jonathan Newhouse, chairman of Condé Nast International Inc., describes the "evolutionary change" as important for French Vogue: "I don't want to say more than that."

Buck, referring to a famous passage in the movie.

Vreeland's was another fashion era — that of rigid 1950s couture glamour. And she, in familiar: Condé Nast fashion, was high-heeled-booted out when the 1960s made her grande-dame style obsolete.

Buck has an echo of the burgeoning fashion style:

- "Certain heels on certain shoes

Buck, preparing her new mission in Paris, and leaving American "political correctness" behind, sets out her agenda:

100

100

dom 27 companies raised over \$2.7 billion to turn them into

1

The English-language magazine for affluent tourists

Collier or et brillants

9 95777

Van Cleef & Arpels

"Il est des signatures auxquelles on tient".

Bague or et brillants

Van Cleef & Arpels PARIS 22, Place Vendôme, Tél : 42 61 58 58 - GENEVE 31, Rue du Rhône, Tél : 311 60 70 *"boutique"*

AUBERCY
PARIS

**Custom-made
craftsmanship
at ready-to-wear prices
our ambition
from generation
to generation
over the past 60 years**

34, rue Vivienne 75002 Paris
Tél. : (1) 42 22 03 61

...43 percent in the first
year, to close to 50 per-
cent in the next five years.
The average

from India. The
of Finance
with applications
Indian companies
being selective about
them.

Indian Oil, Indian Chemicals, Indian Shipping Corporation and India. The latter plan, for 100 million rupee to \$100 million, is to be a 100-percent government-owned company.

... was sold off

هكذا من الاصل

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

— Frequency of publication: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (f) - fortnightly (every two weeks); (r) - regularly; (i) - irregularly.

[illegible]

SECRET

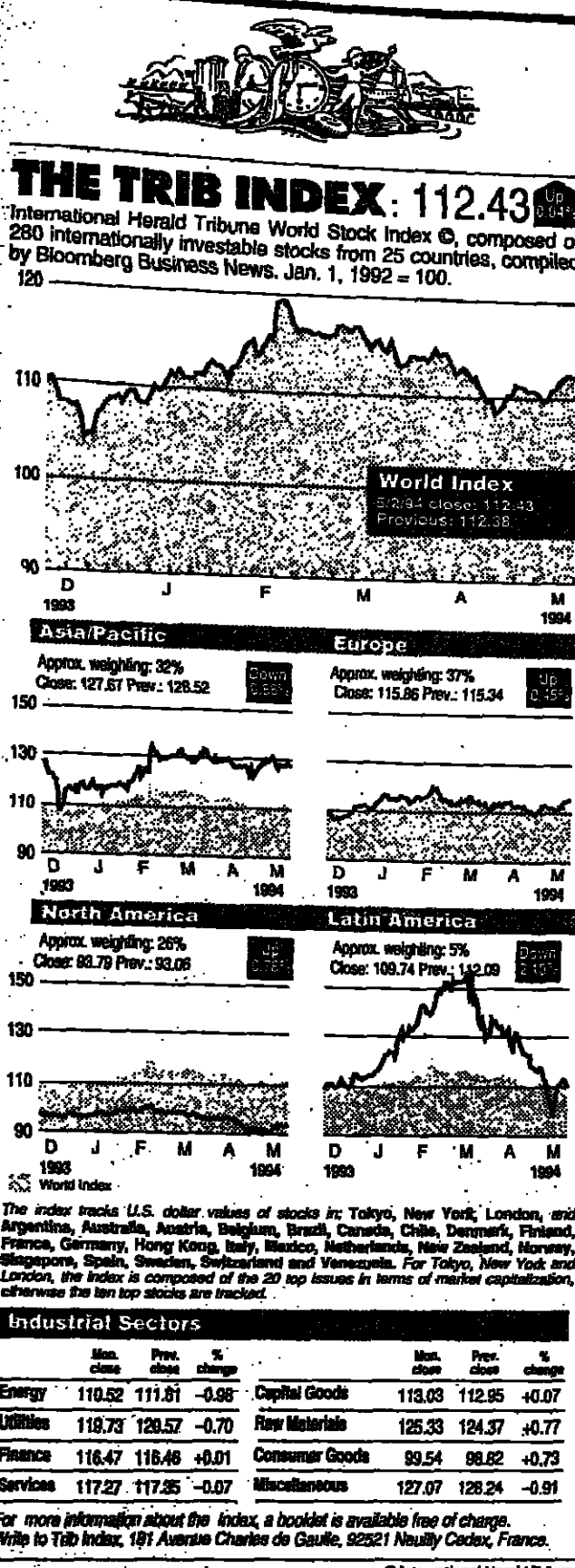
Europe/Africa/Middle East (55-1) 46 3/ 93 61, Asia (852) 9222-1188, The Americas (212) 752 3890.

RE BLINDLED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

11-11-11

Europe/Africa/Middle East (55-1) 46 3/ 93 61, Asia (852) 9222-1188, The Americas (212) 752 3890.

RE BLINDLED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST



Bonn Says Tax to Last 5 Years

FDP Differs on Unification Levy

BONN — An income tax surcharge of 7.5 percent being reintroduced in Germany next year to help pay for unification will remain in force for at least five years, the country's chancellor minister said Monday.

Rejecting calls from industry for a clear time limit for the so-called "solidarity surcharge" on income and corporate tax, Friedrich Bohl, an aide to Chancellor Helmut Kohl, said it would last five years or longer.

"In the federal government's medium-term financial planning, it is seen as a source of income that can be taken for granted for five years," Mr. Bohl said. "I can tell you now that it looks as if we will need it even beyond that."

However, members of the Free Democratic Party, minority members of Mr. Kohl's coalition government, continued to insist that a firm timeframe should be set for scrapping the surcharge.

"After three years there must be a review of whether the surcharge is still necessary," said Klaus Kinkel, the country's foreign minister and leader of the Free Democratic Party.

The chancellor, who faces elections in October, originally introduced a one-year surcharge in 1991, breaking a "no tax increase" pledge he made in the 1990 elections. His center-right coalition said last year that the surcharge would be restored from 1995, when the government takes direct responsibility for repaying about 400 billion Deutsche marks (\$240 billion) of debts inherited from East Germany.

Taxpayers will be taxed at their normal rate, but 7.5 percent will be added to their tax bill. The government has said it expects the surcharge to raise around 30 billion marks a year in revenue.

The opposition Social Democratic Party has said it would scrap the surcharge if it wins power, replacing it with a 10 percent levy that only people earning higher incomes would have to pay.

How to Sell the Plowshares?

U.S. Tries to Aid Russian Military Conversion

By Richard W. Stevenson
New York Times Service

REUTOV, Russia — Inside a complex where the Soviet Union used to develop cruise missiles and spy satellites, Gerbert Yefremov is waging a different kind of battle.

With orders for armaments having all but disappeared, Mr. Yefremov is trying to turn the company toward earth-imaging satellites, solar-power cells, food-preservation equipment, water-purification systems, tinted glass, sailboats — virtually any commercial product its talented scientists and engineers can design and produce.

At stake for the company he manages, Mashinostroyeniya, are its 6,500 remaining jobs, down from 9,000 a few years ago, in this city 10 miles (16 kilometers) east of Moscow.

For Russia, Mr. Yefremov's success or failure will be an early test of the country's ability to convert an economy that was largely directed at maintaining military strength into one that can support jobs and create wealth.

"We have always had to compete," Mr. Yefremov said. "Now it's just a different kind of competition."

But even with aid from the West, some of which is on its way, it seems that no more than a handful of Russia's military enterprises can be transformed into makers of quality civilian products at a competitive price.

As a result, even a relatively small company like Mashinostroyeniya may in the long run have to slim down a lot further. That means attempts to turn military industries to civilian use will barely alleviate the pain and upheaval that the military-

industrial complex seems destined to endure as Russia moves in fits and starts toward a market economy.

To try to ease Russia's conversion, an American program is just getting under way to encourage American companies to seek Russian military contractors for joint-venture partners.

Mashinostroyeniya was selected recently by the U.S. government as one of four Russian military complexes to participate in the first round of the program to create and finance commercial joint ventures with American companies.

Under the program, which was developed by Defense Secretary William J. Perry and is being managed by the Pentagon and the Commerce Department, the United States will provide a total of \$20 million to joint ventures that it judges to be models for further deals.

The other three Russian companies chosen for the program are the State Scientific Research Institute of Aviation Systems and the Istok Electronics plant, both in the Moscow area, and the Leningrad plant in St. Petersburg.

"We would prefer that these factories produce commercial goods rather than weapons of mass destruction," said Barry Carter, an official who oversees the program for the Commerce Department.

"These joint ventures help the economy of Russia, and they help the U.S. and the rest of the world through more trade and investment," he said. Although no precise figures are available, Russia's military industry, which encompasses not just

See RUSSIA, Page 13

Roche to Pay \$5.3 Billion for U.S. Drug Maker

Bloomberg Business News

PALO ALTO, California — The Swiss pharmaceutical giant Roche Holding Ltd. took a big bet Monday on Syntex Corp.'s future, agreeing to buy the U.S.-based drug company for \$5.3 billion in cash.

The price of \$24 a share represents a 37 percent premium to Syntex's market value on Friday, although it still is well below the \$56 high for Syntex shares in early 1992. Syntex shares gained \$8.25 to close Monday at \$23.50 in heavy trading.

Syntex had revenue of \$2.1 billion in the business year to July 31, 1993, and Roche had 1993 sales of \$9.7 billion.

Roche's bet is that while patent expirations are depressing sales of Syntex's current stable of products, Syntex has the potential to turn out major new drugs in the next several years because of its strength in research and development. Roche, a global company, could provide the most extensive marketing reach for Syntex drugs while minimizing its own cost of drug development.

"Product development is very costly now, so if you're forced to

introduce as quickly as possible in major markets, you need a critical mass in development," said Max Gurtner, a Roche spokesman in Switzerland.

Roche agreed to pay a price equal to 15.3 times Syntex's expected fiscal 1994 earnings of \$1.52 a share and 20.5 times expected 1995 earnings of \$1.17 a share, according to estimates compiled by Institutional Brokers Estimate System.

Other drug companies are trading at lesser multiples of their per-share earnings.

Mr. Gurtner said Syntex's stream of products under development, known in the pharmaceutical industry as the pipeline, encouraged Roche to pursue Syntex. Syntex in fiscal 1993 spent 19 percent of its sales on research and development, compared with an industry average of about 14 percent.

Syntex by the end of June plans to file for Food and Drug Administration approval for an oral version of Cytovene, a drug Syntex already sells in an intravenous version. The drug is for cytomegalovirus retinitis, an eye disorder that strikes AIDS patients.

Intravenous Cytovene generated sales last year of \$36 million. Hemant Shah, an independent pharmaceutical analyst in Warren, New Jersey, estimates that annual sales of the oral version could reach \$75 million in three to five years.

By January, Syntex plans to file for FDA permission to sell mycophenolate mofetil for the treatment of rejection in kidney transplant patients. Mr. Shah estimates annual sales of \$125 million for that drug within three to five years.

Syntex also has drugs in human trials for organ transplant rejection, Alzheimer's disease, osteoporosis and peripheral artery disease. Syntex shares have tumbled from their 1992 high amid expectations that its loss of patent protection last December on its two main products, pain relievers Naproxen and Anaprox, would depress profit.

Roche also has a majority stake in Genentech, a biotechnology company based in South San Francisco, California.

Mediobanca Girds Up for Privatizations

AFP-Exel News

MILAN — Mediobanca SpA, Italy's leading merchant bank, is likely to use proceeds from its just-announced capital increase to participate in Italy's next round of privatizations, analysts said Monday.

The capital increase, announced Friday, is expected to produce returns of 1.5 trillion to 1.9 trillion lire (\$940 million to \$1.2 billion).

The operation will allow Mediobanca to maintain its central role in Italian corporate affairs and the privatization program, said Fabrizio Manfredi, an analyst at Gimbe Az. He claimed the market would be able to absorb the increase "without difficulty."

Analysts said that Mediobanca would be particularly interested in the privatization of Società Finanziaria Telefonica SpA, the telecommunications holding company, as well as Istituto Nazionale Assicurazioni SpA and Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica.

increase news well because it's so clearly aimed at the attractive privatizations coming up," one analyst said.

"It's difficult to see Mediobanca facing any resistance from the current government as it is handling the placement of the Fininvest SpA unit Mondadori," he said. "And Fininvest will need Mediobanca's help to sort out its own financial difficulties."

Fininvest is owned by Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi. It is investing its Mondadori publishing business after Mr. Berlusconi's allies said he should not dominate both the political and the media scenes in Italy.

Recently Mediobanca has come under criticism for its role in the privatizations of Banca Commerciale Italiana SpA and Credito Italiano SpA. Some critics maintain that Mediobanca and its allies have taken control of both banks without paying the cost of a takeover. The capital increase, which will be partly

open to outside investors, will reduce the stake held in Mediobanca by its core shareholders to 41.3 percent from 50 percent, or as far down as 40.6 percent if all warrants are exercised.

However, Mediobanca said the existing group of core shareholders would be maintained. A stake of 25 percent has long been held by three banks, Banca Commerciale Italiana, Credito Italiano and Banca di Roma SpA, while an equal stake was held by a group of major Italian companies including Assicurazioni Generali SpA, Fiat SpA, Pirelli SpA and Olivetti SpA.

Mediobanca will issue 100 million ordinary shares with warrants. Part of the offering will be available to Mediobanca shareholders on the basis of one new share for 4 shares held. Another part will be reserved for outside individual and institutional investors.

Analysts said shares offered to the market would almost certainly go to Mediobanca allies and would have no effect on its control.

Thinking Ahead / Commentary

The Way to Get the Good Jobs Back

By Reginald Dale
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The world's rich countries should not be afraid of change — on the contrary they should embrace it. That Clinton-style theme is about to become the rallying cry of one of the leading voices of international economic orthodoxy, the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

After nearly two years of hard work, the OECD is approaching the end of an exhaustive investigation into the industrial world's biggest mystery: Where have all the good jobs gone and how can we get them back?

In answer to the first part of the question, the study, the brainchild of Secretary General Jean-Claude Paye, finds that the problem is one the industrial countries have largely inflicted on themselves, through their inflexibility and inertia.

The OECD looks at three commonly cited scapegoats: cheap imports from low-wage countries; the job-shrinking impact of new technology and intensifying global competition.

It concludes that technological innovation has a bigger impact on jobs than imports from low-wage countries, which account for only 1.5 percent of the OECD countries' overall spending on goods and services.

Additionally, worldwide competition is less important than competition among the OECD countries themselves. But none of these is the primary cause, or even a particularly significant cause, of unemployment.

The truth is that the culprit is not change, but the rich countries' inability or unwillingness to cope with it.

It is a fine distinction, but a key one. It underlines the futility of trying to resist the forces of change by the kind of Luddite measures still favored by populist politicians and many labor unions.

It also allows for much more optimism that technological advance can be harnessed to multiply wealth — a conclusion also reached by President Bill Clinton's Group of Seven jobs conference in Detroit earlier this year.

The reasoning is that the industrial coun-

tries, especially in Europe, have for at least the last 20 years allowed their economic arteries to harden and their labor markets to grow rigid.

Highly paid workers are producing goods and services that people no longer want or cannot afford. Entrepreneurs and managers have failed to respond to the potential of new products, and production processes.

Of course it is not the same everywhere. While Europe wants more jobs, the United States wants better jobs. Japan has done best in safeguarding employment, but it, too, has begun leading the process of change.

So what can be done to answer the second part of the question, to create new jobs? Lots, the OECD says.

Entrepreneurship can be fostered by removing obstacles to the start of new businesses and the expansion of old ones; labor-force skills can be honed through lifelong training

and education; and the introduction of new technology should be encouraged, although the OECD is rightly wary of interventionist industrial policies.

Wages should be made more flexible — for example, by eliminating minimum wages or lowering them for young people, as Prime Minister Edouard Balladur tried unsuccessfully in France — and nonwage labor costs such as social security should be reduced.

It should be easier to shed workers for economic reasons. In the United States, people are fired more easily than in Europe, but they also find new jobs much more quickly and there is much less long-term unemployment.

Working hours should be much more flexible and governments should concentrate on finding new jobs for the unemployed rather than paying them not to work.

Where will the new jobs come from? They will be mainly in services and in the private sector, and they must be highly skilled if they are to last.

As the young protesters who so roughly defeated Mr. Balladur demonstrated, it will not be easy. For many, the change will be painful, and they will need help.

But the main point is that most of the OECD's proposals can be implemented by changing the rules of the game rather than by distorting market forces.

In some areas, particularly in introducing flexible working conditions, John Major's Conservative government in Britain is rather surprisingly leading the way — although it is hardly a model in other respects.

But a main implication of Mr. Paye's proposals, although he tactfully does not say so, is that Europe should be more like America, which has always found change easier.

The problem is not change, but the rich countries' unwillingness to cope with it.



"Need a hand, Mrs. Christie?"

More than ever before, discerning investors are on the lookout for clues that will enable them to optimize their returns. That's where Bank Julius Baer comes in. For sound investment advice based on decades of market experience. Plus customized support, when and where you need it. Looking for a private bank that takes a hands-on approach to asset management? Put a Baer on your side too.

JBaB

BANK JULIUS BAER

THE FINE ART OF SWISS BANKING

Zurich, Bahnhofstrasse 36, CH-8001 Zurich. Tel. (41) 228 51 11. London, Bevis Marks House, Bevis Marks, London EC3A 7HE. Tel. 071-423 4211. New York, 330 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017. Tel. (212) 297-3602. Los Angeles, San Francisco, Palm Beach, Montreal, Mexico City, Hong Kong, Geneva, Paris, Bordeaux, Frankfurt. A Member of SFA.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES									
May 2									
April 29									
Eurocurrency Deposits									
	1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	10 years
Dollar	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Swiss Franc	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Japanese Yen	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
British Pound	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
French Franc	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
German Mark	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Italian Lira	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Spanish Peseta	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Portuguese Escudo	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Belgian Franc	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Dutch Guilder	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Austrian Schilling	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Swedish Krona	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Norwegian Krone	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Denmark Krone	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Finland Markka	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Greek Drachma	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Israeli Sheqel	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
South African Rand	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Thai Baht	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Indonesian Rupiah	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Malaysian Ringgit	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Singapore Dollar	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Philippine Peso	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Thai Baht	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Indonesian Rupiah	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Malaysian Ringgit	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Singapore Dollar	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Philippine Peso	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Thai Baht	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Indonesian Rupiah	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Malaysian Ringgit	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Singapore Dollar	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Philippine Peso	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Thai Baht	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Indonesian Rupiah	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Malaysian Ringgit	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Singapore Dollar	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Philippine Peso	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Thai Baht	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Indonesian Rupiah	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Malaysian Ringgit	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Singapore Dollar	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Philippine Peso	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Thai Baht	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Indonesian Rupiah	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Malaysian Ringgit	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Singapore Dollar	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Philippine Peso	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Thai Baht	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Indonesian Rupiah	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Malaysian Ringgit	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Singapore Dollar	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Philippine Peso	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Thai Baht	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Indonesian Rupiah	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Malaysian Ringgit	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Singapore Dollar	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Philippine Peso	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Thai Baht	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Indonesian Rupiah	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Malaysian Ringgit	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Singapore Dollar	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Philippine Peso	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Thai Baht	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Indonesian Rupiah	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Malaysian Ringgit	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Singapore Dollar	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Philippine Peso	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Thai Baht	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Indonesian Rupiah	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Malaysian Ringgit	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Singapore Dollar	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Philippine Peso	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Thai Baht	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Indonesian Rupiah	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Malaysian Ringgit	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Singapore Dollar	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Philippine Peso	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Thai Baht	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Indonesian Rupiah	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Malaysian Ringgit	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Singapore Dollar	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Philippine Peso	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Thai Baht	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Indonesian Rupiah	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Malaysian Ringgit	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Singapore Dollar	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Philippine Peso	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Thai Baht	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Indonesian Rupiah	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Malaysian Ringgit	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Singapore Dollar	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Philippine Peso	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Thai Baht	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Indonesian Rupiah	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Malaysian Ringgit	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Singapore Dollar	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Philippine Peso	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Thai Baht	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Indonesian Rupiah	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Malaysian Ringgit	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Singapore Dollar	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Philippine Peso	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Thai Baht	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Indonesian Rupiah	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Malaysian Ringgit	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Singapore Dollar	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Philippine Peso	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Thai Baht	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Indonesian Rupiah	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Malaysian Ringgit	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Singapore Dollar	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Philippine Peso	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Thai Baht	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Indonesian Rupiah	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Malaysian Ringgit	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Singapore Dollar	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Philippine Peso	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4

MARKET DIARY

Drug Stocks Lead Wall Street Gains

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — A stronger-than-expected report on the economy and a drug company takeover pushed up stock prices on Monday, allowing them to stage off a drop in Treasury bond prices.

U.S. Stocks

The Dow Jones industrial average closed up 19.33 points at 3,701.02. Advancing issues out-

numbered 1,149, with 1,149 to 1,149 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange. Trading was active on the Big Board, with about 296 million shares changed hands.

A monthly survey from the National Association of Purchasing Management showed the U.S. manufacturing sector expanding rapidly in April.

The data sent the price of the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond down 8/32 point, to 87 1/32, and the yield up to 7.53 percent from 7.30 percent Friday.

But stock investors focused on the potential positive earnings impact of quicker manufacturing growth rather than on the higher interest rates, which could choke off expansion.

The purchasers' data sent cycli-

cal, in particular, higher. Cyclical issues that tend to capitalize on an upturn in the economic cycle. Ford jumped 2 1/2 to 60 1/2 and General Motors rose 1/2 to 57 1/2.

Also encouraging to stock investors was news that Roche Holding, of Switzerland, will acquire Syntex, the pioneering U.S. drugmaker, in a deal worth \$5.3 billion. Syntex shares surged 8 1/2 to 23 1/2. Other drug stocks rallied, including Merck, which rose 1 1/2 to 31 1/2.

Upjohn added 1 1/2 to 28 1/2 and Glaxo Holding's American subsidiary, Glaxo, added 1 1/2 to 17 1/2.

Eastman Kodak got an indirect lift from the news, rising 2 1/2 to 44 1/2, because it spurred sentiment that Kodak may spin off its struggling Sterling Drug unit.

Stock in Lehman Brothers Holdings rose 1/2 to 19 1/2 after it began trading on a when-issued basis. Lehman is trading as if it were a public company because its parent, American Express, is spinning off the securities firm to its shareholders through a dividend on May 31.

Oil stocks slumped, because higher interest rates make oil stock dividends less attractive, analysts said.

Exxon fell 1 1/2 to 61 1/2. Chevron lost 1 1/2 to 87 1/2 and Texaco dropped 1/2 to 60 1/2, despite a gain in crude oil prices.

(AP, Bloomberg)

Dollar Drops Further Against Deutsche Mark

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar fell against the Deutsche mark for the seventh straight trading day on Monday as confidence in the U.S. Federal Reserve faded further and the currency market made no effort to stem its slide.

The dollar fell to 1.6474 Deutsche marks on Monday from

Foreign Exchange

1.6535 DM on Friday and was near the six-month low of 1.6430 DM it touched Friday.

The currency also stood at 101.635 yen, up from 101.600 yen. It had reached 100.500 yen Friday, its lowest since the postwar low of 100.350 yen in August 1993.

"People are testing the Fed's resolve," said Albert Soris, foreign exchange manager at Kansallis Oskari Pankki in New York. "Right now there's no reason to buy dollars."

In addition to general caution on the part of traders, the market was thin with London trading closed

for a holiday and Japan on the eve of a three-day break.

Traders said that many market players had soured on the dollar because it had failed to rally in the first four months of the year, even though German interest rates fell and U.S. interest rates rose.

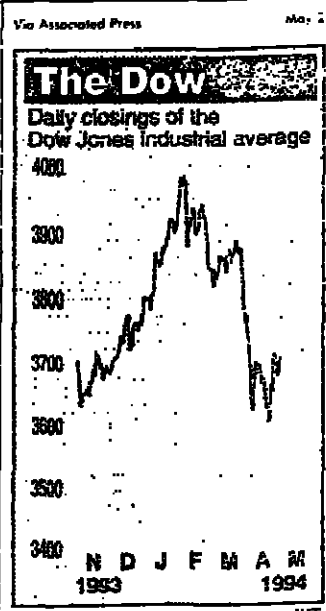
"The dollar is a dog right now," said David De Rosa, director of foreign-exchange trading at Swiss Bank Corp.

Some dealers doubted that the Fed would intervene again soon unless the weakness of the currency threatened the damage to the U.S. Treasury bonds in the market.

"The Fed bought dollars and bond markets, not to defend specific exchange rates," said Lisa Finstrom, currency analyst at Smith Barney, Currencies.

Against other major currencies, the dollar was quoted at 1.4020 Swiss francs, barely changed from 1.4024 francs on Friday, but slipped to 5.6410 French francs from 5.6393. The pound dropped to \$1.5155 from \$1.5190.

(AFX, Bloomberg, AFP)



The Dow Jones Industrial Average

Daily closing of the Dow Jones Industrial average

1993 1994

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

NYSE Most Active

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Index	3687.77	3710.51	3685.00	3701.02
Trans.	105.75	106.50	105.75	105.75
Indus.	134.92	135.18	134.92	134.92
Comp.	134.92	135.18	134.92	134.92

Standard & Poor's Indexes

High Low Last Chg.

Indus. 528.91 531.34 528.91 -0.43

Trans. 105.75 106.50 105.75 0.00

Utilities 124.97 125.22 124.97 -0.25

Finance 124.97 125.22 124.97 -0.25

SP 500 423.27 423.27 423.27 0.00

SP 100 210.00 210.00 210.00 0.00

SP 400 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 600 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 700 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 800 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 900 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 1000 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 1100 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 1200 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 1300 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 1400 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 1500 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 1600 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 1700 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 1800 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 1900 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 2000 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 2100 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 2200 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 2300 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 2400 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 2500 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 2600 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 2700 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 2800 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 2900 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 3000 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 3100 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 3200 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 3300 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 3400 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 3500 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 3600 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 3700 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 3800 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 3900 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 4000 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 4100 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 4200 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 4300 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 4400 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 4500 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 4600 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 4700 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 4800 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 4900 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 5000 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 5100 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 5200 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 5300 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 5400 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 5500 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 5600 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 5700 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 5800 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 5900 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 6000 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 6100 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 6200 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 6300 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 6400 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 6500 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 6600 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 6700 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 6800 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 6900 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 7000 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 7100 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 7200 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 7300 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 7400 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 7500 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 7600 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 7700 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 7800 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 7900 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 8000 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 8100 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 8200 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 8300 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 8400 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 8500 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 8600 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 8700 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 8800 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 8900 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 9000 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 9100 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 9200 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 9300 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 9400 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 9500 110.00 110.00 110.00 0.00

SP 9600 110.00 110.00 110.00

Riva Takeover Of EKO Stahl Is Threatened

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BERLIN — The Italian steelmaker Riva SpA has threatened to withdraw from its deal to purchase EKO Stahl AG, the big steelmaker in Eastern Germany, German government sources said Monday.

"He is threatening to throw in the towel," a German government official said, referring to Emilio Riva, the owner of the Italian company.

Riva SpA acquired 60 percent of EKO Stahl in January and was due to take over the remaining 40 percent by May 1. But the completion was postponed last week because of a disagreement between Mr. Riva and the German labor union IG Metall over the composition of the company's supervisory board and the pace of planned job cuts.

In March, Treuhandanstalt, the privatization agency for Eastern Germany, said that Riva had committed itself to invest 1.1 billion Deutsche marks (\$661 million) in EKO Stahl.

Germany's economics minister, Günter Rexrodt, urged the management of EKO Stahl to fulfill the conditions for the takeover by Riva as soon as possible.

"There is no alternative to privatization through the Riva group," he said. "Anyone in these bodies who tries to carry on cooking his own private or ideological soup is taking on grave responsibility. There is neither any other investor for EKO Stahl, nor is the European Union likely to allow alternative aid."

Mr. Rexrodt said he had been in close contact with Mr. Riva and with representatives of EKO Stahl and Treuhandanstalt.

One German government official said that EKO Stahl's management had put numerous hurdles in the way of Riva, including denying it access to financial and technical records.

But a management source at EKO Stahl dismissed that allegation. "That is simply untrue," he said, adding that Riva officials had been given office space at EKO Stahl.

The IG Metall metalworkers union, which according to the privatization agreement would divide the 10 seats on the company's supervisory board with representatives from Riva, supports a former finance minister, Hans Apel for the crucial 11th seat on the board. That seat would cast a vote only in the event of a draw.

But a spokesman for IG Metall said that Riva opposed Mr. Apel due to fears that he would side with the workers in contested votes. Riva officials were not available for comment.

EKO Stahl, which has about 4,000 workers, was one of the last large companies that Treuhandanstalt was seeking to privatize from the list of 13,000 state-owned companies which it inherited from the former East German government. (Reuters, AFP)

Henkel Says Cost Cuts to Help Profit

Reuters

DUSSELDORF — Henkel KGaA said Monday that its profit could rise more than 10 percent this year as cost-cutting measures begin to have an impact.

Hans-Dietrich Winkhaus, chairman of the chemical and detergent company, said it was possible pretax profit would show double-digit growth this year. Sales should rise by about 3.0 percent, he predicted.

In 1993, Henkel's pretax profit fell 6.0 percent to 588 million Deutsche marks (\$354 million). Hit by falling European revenue, group sales fell 2.0 percent to 13.87 billion DM. Mr. Winkhaus said sales in Germany fell 2.0 percent last year and sales in Europe fell 7.0 percent — declines that could not be offset by strong growth overseas.

In the first three months of 1994, parent company pretax profit rose about 3.0 percent, despite a 1.0 percent decline in sales, he said.

"The first months reinforce our view that we should not yet bank on a thorough improvement in the consumer climate in Western Europe," Mr. Winkhaus said. But restructuring should lower costs to the point where double-digit growth in profit is possible, he said.

He said the company spent 241 million DM last year on steps to increase efficiency and that trend would continue this year.

Philips Profit Seen Surging Improved Finances Should Help in Quarter

Reuters

AMSTERDAM — Philips Electronics NV is likely to report sharply higher first-quarter profit on Wednesday, but the gains probably resulted from improved finances rather than stronger sales, analysts said Monday.

The consumer-electronics conglomerate will probably report a gain of between 63 percent and 200 percent in profit, analysts said, although they warned that the steep debt-cutting trajectory begun in 1993 would not be sustainable through all of this year.

But they said improving European economies would help operating income in the second half of this year.

"There is a lot of momentum building up for earnings improvement," said Bert Siebrand, an analyst at Delta Lloyd Bank.

Analysts' estimates for first-quarter operating income ranged from 165 million guilders (\$88 million) to 300 million guilders. The

company earned 103 million guilders in the 1993 quarter.

For the full year, analysts predict profit between 1.14 billion guilders and 1.50 billion, as much as 75 percent above 1993's \$56 million. A 1994 dividend between 85 cents to 1.50 guilders is predicted, up from a half guilder paid for 1993.

Investors also appear to be banking on higher profit. Philips shares have more than doubled on the Amsterdam bourse in the past year. On Monday, Philips rose to 55.40 guilders from 55.30 guilders Friday. A year ago, the shares traded at about 25 guilders.

The bright outlook has come despite no improvement in the market for consumer electronics, which account for more than a third of group sales but where profit margins remain wafer thin.

The division was unprofitable in 1992 and for most of 1993. It returned to profit in the final quarter of 1993, but only because of the usual surge of Christmas spending.

Joost van Beek, an analyst with Van Meer James Capel, said he expected the consumer electronics division to post a small loss in the first quarter but a profit for all of 1994.

The biggest unknowns for the company are its problem areas in Germany. At its Grundig AG consumer electronics subsidiary, the minority family owners receive a fixed dividend, but Philips funds all the losses — 350 million Deutsche marks (\$210 million) in 1993.

The company's other German division, Philips Kommunikations Industrie AG, has been hard-hit by a steep fall in telecommunications orders in Germany. Its performance was mainly responsible for the negligible operating return of 177 million guilders on sales of 9.4 billion in professional products in 1993.

However, analysts said they expected three other Philips divisions — components, lighting and other consumer products — to be strong contributors this year.

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt	London	Paris
DAX	FTSE 100 index	CAC 40
229.00	3290.00	3400.00
228.00	3280.00	3390.00
227.00	3270.00	3380.00
226.00	3260.00	3370.00
225.00	3250.00	3360.00
224.00	3240.00	3350.00
223.00	3230.00	3340.00
222.00	3220.00	3330.00
221.00	3210.00	3320.00
220.00	3200.00	3310.00
219.00	3190.00	3300.00
218.00	3180.00	3290.00
217.00	3170.00	3280.00
216.00	3160.00	3270.00
215.00	3150.00	3260.00
214.00	3140.00	3250.00
213.00	3130.00	3240.00
212.00	3120.00	3230.00
211.00	3110.00	3220.00
210.00	3100.00	3210.00
209.00	3090.00	3200.00
208.00	3080.00	3190.00
207.00	3070.00	3180.00
206.00	3060.00	3170.00
205.00	3050.00	3160.00
204.00	3040.00	3150.00
203.00	3030.00	3140.00
202.00	3020.00	3130.00
201.00	3010.00	3120.00
200.00	3000.00	3110.00
199.00	2990.00	3100.00
198.00	2980.00	3090.00
197.00	2970.00	3080.00
196.00	2960.00	3070.00
195.00	2950.00	3060.00
194.00	2940.00	3050.00
193.00	2930.00	3040.00
192.00	2920.00	3030.00
191.00	2910.00	3020.00
190.00	2900.00	3010.00
189.00	2890.00	3000.00
188.00	2880.00	2990.00
187.00	2870.00	2980.00
186.00	2860.00	2970.00
185.00	2850.00	2960.00
184.00	2840.00	2950.00
183.00	2830.00	2940.00
182.00	2820.00	2930.00
181.00	2810.00	2920.00
180.00	2800.00	2910.00
179.00	2790.00	2900.00
178.00	2780.00	2890.00
177.00	2770.00	2880.00
176.00	2760.00	2870.00
175.00	2750.00	2860.00
174.00	2740.00	2850.00
173.00	2730.00	2840.00
172.00	2720.00	2830.00
171.00	2710.00	2820.00
170.00	2700.00	2810.00
169.00	2690.00	2800.00
168.00	2680.00	2790.00
167.00	2670.00	2780.00
166.00	2660.00	2770.00
165.00	2650.00	2760.00
164.00	2640.00	2750.00
163.00	2630.00	2740.00
162.00	2620.00	2730.00
161.00	2610.00	2720.00
160.00	2600.00	2710.00
159.00	2590.00	2700.00
158.00	2580.00	2690.00
157.00	2570.00	2680.00
156.00	2560.00	2670.00
155.00	2550.00	2660.00
154.00	2540.00	2650.00
153.00	2530.00	2640.00
152.00	2520.00	2630.00
151.00	2510.00	2620.00
150.00	2500.00	2610.00
149.00	2490.00	2600.00
148.00	2480.00	2590.00
147.00	2470.00	2580.00
146.00	2460.00	2570.00
145.00	2450.00	2560.00
144.00	2440.00	2550.00
143.00	2430.00	2540.00
142.00	2420.00	2530.00
141.00	2410.00	2520.00
140.00	2400.00	2510.00
139.00	2390.00	2500.00
138.00	2380.00	2490.00
137.00	2370.00	2480.00
136.00	2360.00	2470.00
135.00	2350.00	2460.00
134.00	2340.00	2450.00
133.00	2330.00	2440.00
132.00	2320.00	2430.00
131.00	2310.00	2420.00
130.00	2300.00	2410.00
129.00	2290.00	2400.00
128.00	2280.00	2390.00
127.00	2270.00	2380.00
126.00	2260.00	2370.00
125.00	2250.00	2360.00
124.00	2240.00	2350.00
123.00	2230.00	2340.00
122.00	2220.00	2330.00
121.00	2210.00	2320.00
120.00	2200.00	2310.00
119.00	2190.00	2300.00
118.00	2180.00	2290.00
117.00	2170.00	2280.00
116.00	2160.00	2270.00
115.00	2150.00	2260.00
114.00	2140.00	2250.00
113.00	2130.00	2240.00
112.00	2120.00	2230.00
111.00	2110.00	2220.00
110.00	2100.00	2210.00
109.00	2090.00	2200.00
108.00	2080.00	2190.00
107.00	2070.00	2180.00
106.00	2060.00	2170.00
105.00	2050.00	2160.00
104.00	2040.00	2150.00
103.00	2030.00	2140.00
102.00	2020.00	2130.00
101.00	2010.00	2120.00
100.00	2000.00	2110.00
99.00	1990.00	2100.00
98.00	1980.00	2090.00
97.00	1970.00	2080.00
96.00	1960.00	2070.00
95.00	1950.00	2060.00
94.00	1940.00	2050.00
93.00	1930.00	2040.00
92.00	1920.00	2030.00
91.00	1910.00	2020.00
90.00	1900.00	2010.00
89.00	1890.00	2000.00
88.00	1880.00	1990.00
87.00	1870.00	1980.00
86.00	1860.00	1970.00
85.00	1850.00	1960.00
84.00	1840.00	1950.00
83.00	1830.00	1940.00
82.00	1820.00	1930.00
81.00	1810.00	1920.00
80.00	1800.00	1910.00
79.00	1790.00	1900.00
78.00	1780.00	1890.00
77.00	1770.00	1880.00
76.00	1760.00	1870.00
75.00	1750.00	1860.00
74.00	1740.00	1850.00
73.00	1730.00	1840.00
72.00	1720.00	1830.00
71.00	1710.00	1820.00
70.00	1700.00	1810.00
69.00	1690.00	1800.00
68.00	1680.00	1790.00
67.00	1670.00	1780.00
66.00	1660.00	1770.00
65.00	1650.00	1760.00
64.00	1640.00	1750.00
63.00	1630.00	1740.00
62.00	1620.00	1730.00
61.00	1610.00	1720.00
60.00	1600.00	1710.00
59.00	1590.00	1700.00
58.00	1580.00	1690.00
57.00	1570.00	1680.00
56.00	1560.00	1670.00
55.00	1550.00	1660.00
54.00	1540.00	1650.00
53.00	1530.00	1640.00
52.00	1520.00	1630.00
51.00	1510.00	1620.00
50.00	1500.00	1610.00
49.00	1490.00	1600.00
48.00	1480.00	1590.00
47.00	1470.00	1580.00
46.00	1460.00	1570.00
45.00	1450.00	1560.00
44.00	1440.00	1550.00
43.00	1430.00	1540.00
42.00	1420.00	1530.00
41.00	1410.00	1520.00
40.00	1400.00	1510.00
39.00	1390.00	1500.00
38.00	1380.00	1490.00
37.00	1370.00	1480.00
36.00	1360.00	1470.00
35.00	1350.00	1460.00
34.00	1340.00	1450.00
33.00	1330.00	1440.00
32.00	1320.00	1430.00
31.00	1310.00	1420.00
30.00	1300.00	1410.00
29.00	1290.00	1400.00
28.00	1280.00	1390.00
27.00	1270.00	1380.00
26.00	1260.00	1370.00
25.00	1250.00	1360.00
24.00	1240.00	1350.00
23.00	1230.00	1340.00
22.00	1220.00	1330.00
21.00	1210.00	1320.00
20.00	1200.00	1310.00
19.00	1190.00	1300.00
18.00	1180.00	1290.00
17.00	1170.00	1280.00
16.00	1160.00	1270.00
15.00	1150.00	1260.00
14.00	1140.00	1250.00
13.00	1130.00	1240.00
12.00	1120.00	1230.00
11.00	1110.00	1220.00
10.00	1100.00	1210.00
9.00	1090.00	1200.00
8.00	1080.00	1190.00
7.00	1070.00	1180.00
6.00	1060.00	1170.00
5.00	1050.00	1160.00
4.00	1040.00	1150.00
3.00	1030.00	1140.00
2.00	1020.00	1130.0

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations supplied by firms listed. Not agent value quotations are supplied by the Firms listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue prices.

The numerical symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (t) - fortnightly (every two weeks); (q) - quarterly; (y) - annually.

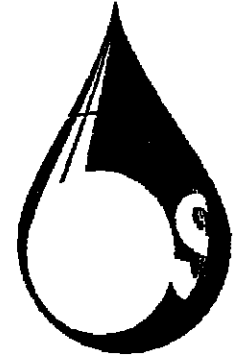
[illegible]

TO OUR
READERS
IN
HOLLAND

It's never
been easier
to subscribe
and save.
Just call
toll-free:
06 022 51 58

For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN at (33-1) 46 37 21 33

The conference,
one of Asia's leading energy forums,
will be addressed by oil industry
experts from the world over.



OIL & MONEY

Asia & the Pacific

Singapore • June 15 & 16

Herald Tribune **The Oil Daily Group**

*For further
information on the conference:*

**Brenda Hagerty
International Herald Tribune
63 Long Acre, London WC2E 9JH, England
Tel: (44 71) 836 4802
Fax: (44 71) 836 0717**

هكذا من الأصل

Monday's 4 p.m.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

[illegible]

12-Month High/Low	Div	Yld Pct	Sec 100s	High	Low	Close	Chg	Pct
109 1/4	4	CACI	52	109 1/4	107 1/4	108 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
110 1/4	4	Calmar	52	110 1/4	108 1/4	109 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
111 1/4	4	Calmar	52	111 1/4	109 1/4	110 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
112 1/4	4	Calmar	52	112 1/4	110 1/4	111 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
113 1/4	4	Calmar	52	113 1/4	111 1/4	112 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
114 1/4	4	Calmar	52	114 1/4	112 1/4	113 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
115 1/4	4	Calmar	52	115 1/4	113 1/4	114 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
116 1/4	4	Calmar	52	116 1/4	114 1/4	115 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
117 1/4	4	Calmar	52	117 1/4	115 1/4	116 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
118 1/4	4	Calmar	52	118 1/4	116 1/4	117 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
119 1/4	4	Calmar	52	119 1/4	117 1/4	118 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
120 1/4	4	Calmar	52	120 1/4	118 1/4	119 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
121 1/4	4	Calmar	52	121 1/4	119 1/4	120 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
122 1/4	4	Calmar	52	122 1/4	120 1/4	121 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
123 1/4	4	Calmar	52	123 1/4	121 1/4	122 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
124 1/4	4	Calmar	52	124 1/4	122 1/4	123 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
125 1/4	4	Calmar	52	125 1/4	123 1/4	124 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
126 1/4	4	Calmar	52	126 1/4	124 1/4	125 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
127 1/4	4	Calmar	52	127 1/4	125 1/4	126 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
128 1/4	4	Calmar	52	128 1/4	126 1/4	127 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
129 1/4	4	Calmar	52	129 1/4	127 1/4	128 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
130 1/4	4	Calmar	52	130 1/4	128 1/4	129 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
131 1/4	4	Calmar	52	131 1/4	129 1/4	130 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
132 1/4	4	Calmar	52	132 1/4	130 1/4	131 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
133 1/4	4	Calmar	52	133 1/4	131 1/4	132 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
134 1/4	4	Calmar	52	134 1/4	132 1/4	133 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
135 1/4	4	Calmar	52	135 1/4	133 1/4	134 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
136 1/4	4	Calmar	52	136 1/4	134 1/4	135 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
137 1/4	4	Calmar	52	137 1/4	135 1/4	136 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
138 1/4	4	Calmar	52	138 1/4	136 1/4	137 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
139 1/4	4	Calmar	52	139 1/4	137 1/4	138 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
140 1/4	4	Calmar	52	140 1/4	138 1/4	139 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
141 1/4	4	Calmar	52	141 1/4	139 1/4	140 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
142 1/4	4	Calmar	52	142 1/4	140 1/4	141 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
143 1/4	4	Calmar	52	143 1/4	141 1/4	142 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
144 1/4	4	Calmar	52	144 1/4	142 1/4	143 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
145 1/4	4	Calmar	52	145 1/4	143 1/4	144 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
146 1/4	4	Calmar	52	146 1/4	144 1/4	145 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
147 1/4	4	Calmar	52	147 1/4	145 1/4	146 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
148 1/4	4	Calmar	52	148 1/4	146 1/4	147 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
149 1/4	4	Calmar	52	149 1/4	147 1/4	148 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
150 1/4	4	Calmar	52	150 1/4	148 1/4	149 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
151 1/4	4	Calmar	52	151 1/4	149 1/4	150 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
152 1/4	4	Calmar	52	152 1/4	150 1/4	151 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
153 1/4	4	Calmar	52	153 1/4	151 1/4	152 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
154 1/4	4	Calmar	52	154 1/4	152 1/4	153 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
155 1/4	4	Calmar	52	155 1/4	153 1/4	154 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
156 1/4	4	Calmar	52	156 1/4	154 1/4	155 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
157 1/4	4	Calmar	52	157 1/4	155 1/4	156 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
158 1/4	4	Calmar	52	158 1/4	156 1/4	157 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
159 1/4	4	Calmar	52	159 1/4	157 1/4	158 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
160 1/4	4	Calmar	52	160 1/4	158 1/4	159 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
161 1/4	4	Calmar	52	161 1/4	159 1/4	160 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
162 1/4	4	Calmar	52	162 1/4	160 1/4	161 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
163 1/4	4	Calmar	52	163 1/4	161 1/4	162 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
164 1/4	4	Calmar	52	164 1/4	162 1/4	163 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
165 1/4	4	Calmar	52	165 1/4	163 1/4	164 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
166 1/4	4	Calmar	52	166 1/4	164 1/4	165 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
167 1/4	4	Calmar	52	167 1/4	165 1/4	166 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
168 1/4	4	Calmar	52	168 1/4	166 1/4	167 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
169 1/4	4	Calmar	52	169 1/4	167 1/4	168 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
170 1/4	4	Calmar	52	170 1/4	168 1/4	169 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
171 1/4	4	Calmar	52	171 1/4	169 1/4	170 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
172 1/4	4	Calmar	52	172 1/4	170 1/4	171 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
173 1/4	4	Calmar	52	173 1/4	171 1/4	172 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
174 1/4	4	Calmar	52	174 1/4	172 1/4	173 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
175 1/4	4	Calmar	52	175 1/4	173 1/4	174 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
176 1/4	4	Calmar	52	176 1/4	174 1/4	175 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
177 1/4	4	Calmar	52	177 1/4	175 1/4	176 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
178 1/4	4	Calmar	52	178 1/4	176 1/4	177 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
179 1/4	4	Calmar	52	179 1/4	177 1/4	178 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
180 1/4	4	Calmar	52	180 1/4	178 1/4	179 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
181 1/4	4	Calmar	52	181 1/4	179 1/4	180 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
182 1/4	4	Calmar	52	182 1/4	180 1/4	181 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
183 1/4	4	Calmar	52	183 1/4	181 1/4	182 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
184 1/4	4	Calmar	52	184 1/4	182 1/4	183 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
185 1/4	4	Calmar	52	185 1/4	183 1/4	184 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
186 1/4	4	Calmar	52	186 1/4	184 1/4	185 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
187 1/4	4	Calmar	52	187 1/4	185 1/4	186 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
188 1/4	4	Calmar	52	188 1/4	186 1/4	187 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
189 1/4	4	Calmar	52	189 1/4	187 1/4	188 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
190 1/4	4	Calmar	52	190 1/4	188 1/4	189 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
191 1/4	4	Calmar	52	191 1/4	189 1/4	190 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
192 1/4	4	Calmar	52	192 1/4	190 1/4	191 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
193 1/4	4	Calmar	52	193 1/4	191 1/4	192 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
194 1/4	4	Calmar	52	194 1/4	192 1/4	193 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
195 1/4	4	Calmar	52	195 1/4	193 1/4	194 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
196 1/4	4	Calmar	52	196 1/4	194 1/4	195 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
197 1/4	4	Calmar	52	197 1/4	195 1/4	196 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
198 1/4	4	Calmar	52	198 1/4	196 1/4	197 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
199 1/4	4	Calmar	52	199 1/4	197 1/4	198 1/4	+1/4	+0.4
200 1/4	4	Calmar	52	200 1/4	198 1/4	199 1/4	+1/4	+0.4

High Low Stock		Div	Yld	P/E	96	High	Low	Latest	CR	Vol
76	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
77	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
78	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
79	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
80	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
81	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
82	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
83	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
84	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
85	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
86	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
87	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
88	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
89	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
90	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
91	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
92	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
93	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
94	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
95	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
96	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
97	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
98	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
99	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
100	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
101	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
102	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
103	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
104	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
105	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
106	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
107	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
108	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
109	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
110	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
111	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
112	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
113	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
114	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
115	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
116	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
117	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
118	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
119	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
120	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
121	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
122	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
123	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
124	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
125	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
126	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
127	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
128	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
129	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
130	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
131	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
132	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
133	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
134	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
135	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
136	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
137	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
138	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
139	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
140	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
141	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
142	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
143	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
144	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
145	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
146	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
147	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
148	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
149	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
150	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
151	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
152	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
153	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
154	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
155	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
156	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
157	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
158	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
159	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
160	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
161	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
162	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
163	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
164	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
165	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
166	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
167	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
168	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
169	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
170	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
171	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
172	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
173	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
174	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
175	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
176	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
177	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
178	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
179	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
180	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
181	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
182	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
183	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
184	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
185	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
186	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
187	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
188	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
189	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
190	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
191	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
192	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
193	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
194	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
195	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
196	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
197	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
198	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
199	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
200	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
201	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
202	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
203	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
204	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
205	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
206	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
207	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
208	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
209	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
210	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
211	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
212	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
213	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
214	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
215	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
216	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
217	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
218	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
219	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
220	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
221	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
222	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
223	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
224	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
225	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
226	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
227	31	1	50	25	35	19	19	19	19	19
228	31	1								

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Monday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press.

Month	High Low Stock	Div	Yld	PE	92s	High	Low	Latest	Chg	Pct
97s	84AMM Sr	.42	4.9	15	107	35	35	81	1	1%
17s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
16s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
15s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
14s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
13s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
12s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
11s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
10s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
9s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
8s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
7s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
6s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
5s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
4s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
3s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
2s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
1s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
17s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
16s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
15s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
14s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
13s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
12s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
11s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
10s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
9s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
8s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
7s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
6s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
5s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
4s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
3s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
2s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
1s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
17s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
16s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
15s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
14s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
13s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
12s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
11s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
10s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
9s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
8s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
7s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
6s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
5s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
4s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
3s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
2s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
1s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
17s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
16s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
15s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
14s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
13s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
12s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
11s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
10s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
9s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
8s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
7s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
6s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
5s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
4s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
3s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
2s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
1s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
17s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
16s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
15s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
14s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
13s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
12s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
11s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
10s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
9s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
8s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
7s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
6s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
5s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
4s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
3s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
2s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
1s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
17s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
16s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
15s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
14s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
13s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
12s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
11s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
10s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
9s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
8s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
7s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
6s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
5s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
4s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
3s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
2s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
1s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
17s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
16s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
15s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
14s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
13s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
12s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
11s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
10s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
9s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
8s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
7s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
6s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
5s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
4s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
3s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
2s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
1s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
17s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
16s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
15s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
14s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
13s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
12s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
11s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
10s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
9s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
8s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
7s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
6s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
5s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
4s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
3s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
2s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
1s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
17s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
16s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
15s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
14s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
13s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
12s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1%
11s	74AMC	1.00	1.5	10	107	35	35	81	1	1

[illegible]

12 Month	High Low	Div	Yld	P/E	Sb	High	Low	Latest	Change
2	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
7 1/2	Fracto	2.4b	1.6	21	40	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
12	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
15	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
18	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
21	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
24	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
27	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
30	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
33	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
36	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
39	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
42	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
45	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
48	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
51	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
54	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
57	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
60	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
63	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
66	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
69	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
72	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
75	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
78	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
81	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
84	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
87	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
90	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
93	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
96	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
99	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
102	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
105	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
108	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
111	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
114	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
117	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
120	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
123	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
126	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
129	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
132	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
135	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
138	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
141	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
144	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
147	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
150	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
153	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
156	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
159	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
162	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
165	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
168	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
171	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
174	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
177	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
180	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
183	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
186	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
189	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
192	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
195	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
198	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
201	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
204	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
207	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
210	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
213	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
216	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
219	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
222	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
225	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
228	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
231	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
234	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
237	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
240	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
243	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
246	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
249	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
252	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
255	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
258	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
261	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
264	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
267	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
270	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
273	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
276	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
279	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
282	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
285	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
288	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
291	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
294	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
297	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
300	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
303	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
306	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
309	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
312	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
315	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
318	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
321	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
324	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
327	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
330	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
333	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
336	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
339	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
342	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
345	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
348	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
351	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
354	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
357	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
360	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
363	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
366	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
369	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
372	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
375	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
378	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
381	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
384	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
387	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
390	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
393	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
396	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
399	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
402	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
405	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
408	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
411	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
414	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
417	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
420	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
423	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
426	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
429	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
432	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
435	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
438	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
441	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
444	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
447	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
450	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
453	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
456	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
459	Fracto				361	15 1/2	14 1/2	15 1/2	+ 1/2
462	Fracto								

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

The 1994 China Commission for May 11-12, 1999

CONFIRMED C
Councillor and
Zhengren, Mini
Chairman of Ch
Chen Yuan, and

CONFIRMED F
Director Gene
Chancellor of th
Barnevik, Pres.
Petroleum Corp

AARD



TRAVEL
RELATED
SERVICES

International

هكذا في الأصل

THE MOST IMPORTANT BUSINESS MEETING EVER ORGANIZED IN CHINA.

The 1994 China Summit Meeting has been convened by the International Herald Tribune (IHT) and the State Commission for Restructuring Economic Systems (SCRES) and will be held at the China World Hotel in Beijing on May 11-12, 1994.

CONFIRMED CHINESE PARTICIPANTS TO DATE INCLUDE: Premier Li Peng, Vice Premier Li Lanqing, State Councillor and Minister of SCRES Li Tieying, Chairman of the State Commission for Economics and Trade Wang Zhongyu, Minister of Finance Liu Zhongli, Minister of Foreign Trade Wu Yi, Mayor of Shanghai Huang Ju, Chairman of China Securities Regulatory Committee Liu Hongru, Deputy Governor of the People's Bank of China Chen Yuan, and 140 CEO's of P.R.C. state-owned enterprises.

CONFIRMED FOREIGN PARTICIPANTS TO DATE INCLUDE: Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad of Malaysia, Director General of GATT Peter Sutherland, Managing Director of the World Bank Ernest Stern, Former Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany Helmut Schmidt, President and CEO of Asea Brown Boveri Percy Barnevik, President of Boeing Commercial Airplane Group Ronald Woodard, Chairman and CEO of Caltex Petroleum Corporation Patrick Ward, Chairman of Peregrine Investments Holdings Philip Tose.

Herald Tribune
PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE CHINA SUMMIT.

Summit Sponsors:

ABB

BOEING



PEREGRINE

Corporate Sponsors:

BANCO di NAPOLI
Public Credit Institution

BERJAYA

XRC
EXCEPTIONAL RESOURCES GROUP

///
NEW CHINA HONG KONG

TOTAL

Supporting Sponsors:

**TRAVEL
RELATED
SERVICES**

AMP

Bank Austria

BOOZ-ALLEN & HAMILTON

Burson-Marsteller

///

China World Hotel
BEIJING

大新金融集團有限公司
Dah Sing Financial Holdings Limited

**DAIWA
SECURITIES**

FIRST VENTURE CAPITAL CORPORATION

Jardine Fleming
FLEMINGS
INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT BANKING

LIPPO GROUP

International Trading, S.A.

METROPLEX BERHAD
MALAYSIA

**MYCOM
BERHAD**

P&G

///

///

///

winterthur

ADVERTISING SECTION

Banking and Finance in

ASIA

'DRAGON' MARKET STEPS OUT OF THE SHADOWS

Last year, as China boomed, a new "dragon" capital market composed of newly industrialized players outside Japan stepped out of the shadows, promising a more competitive financial environment that should quicken the pace of industrialization in Asia.

Once only recipients of foreign financial flows, emerging financial services centers in Asia's newly industrialized economies (NIEs)—Hong Kong, Singapore, Korea and Taipei—kicked up the two-year-old bond market from \$600 million to \$3 billion, sending

stock indexes higher, from 50 percent in Singapore to 154 percent in Manila. The emergence of regional financial centers and the opening up of huge new areas for trade and investment in the region were powerful con-

The emerging financial markets are still thin

verging currents that allowed Asia to outpace all other regions of the world.

Tomoo Hayakawa, who heads the five-year-old Asian Finance and Invest-

ment Corporation (AFIC), the commercial-banking subsidiary of the Asian Development Bank, modified his lending and investment program late last year to include new thrusts in capital-market activities and bond underwriting and syndication and to increase flexibility in dealing with the aggressive NIEs.

China, which sped through its second year of double-digit growth (13.4 percent), was the obvious key to bullish 7.4 percent regionwide growth, despite gloomy 1 percent marks in industrialized countries. The opening of an additional 28 cities along the Yangtze River and 13 border cities last year caused an investment stampede from Southeast Asia to China, increasing direct flows by 234 percent from an already high mark of \$1 billion in 1992 to \$27.5 billion.

A rapid shift toward intraregional trade, mostly with China, kept most of East Asia's export-fueled dragon economies afloat while boosting sales for Southeast Asia by 29 percent and as high as 55 percent for South Asia.

Regional growth is expected to remain strong (7.2 percent for 1994) despite the slower 9-10 percent growth expected in China, which is dropping from infrastructure bottlenecks, a surge in inflation and increasing deficits caused by the crush. Southeast Asia, led by Malaysia and Thailand, continued to

improve its performance. Vietnam, which shares the Mekong River with China, benefited tremendously from the rush. India, the biggest single market after China, has emerged from decades of protection, keeping prospecting in the region sky high.

Asia's demonstrated capacity to attract massive private investment flows will be crucial in the face of the pressures that faster growth will put on government budgets and the declining flow of assistance from the developed countries. Increased portfolio investments, through new secondary markets, provide opportunities for further growth.

The entry of the dragon capital market reflects ongoing structural changes in the region. Powered by export surpluses and disciplined domestic savings, the NIEs are changing their previously successful strategies in the face of recession in their traditional industrialized markets as well as maturing internal stress due to rising wages and labor shortages.

A growing part of the huge investment flows swirling through the region—estimated at over \$100 billion in the past five years—represents the relocation of industries from the NIEs to low-wage countries.

Painful financial reform preceded the rise of the dragon bankers, and many adjustments toward more liberalization are still unfolding as the NIEs reposition

themselves as new financial and service centers for the developing region. Rising private finance has meant increased portfolio investment and reduced dependence on commercial bank loans to finance investment as well as a reduction in the cost of finance.

The ADB's Asian Development Outlook cautions: "The emerging financial markets are still thin, and their speculative nature cannot be discounted." Much of the flow has consisted of residents' repatriated flight capital and some venture capital seeking high returns in the face of low yields in developed country markets. Still, ADB analysts see the trend toward portfolio diversification by large institutional investors continuing, given the stability in the region, huge regional savings backing the development of the emerging financial markets and improved information flows.

The young, overheated Asian markets began adjusting downward early this year. But increasing private investor confidence and the colossal financing requirements of the region (up to \$1 trillion for infrastructure alone up to 2000) forestall their continued growth.

ADB estimates that the power sector will need investments of \$300-\$350 billion, telecommunications a further \$150 billion, transport around \$300-\$350 billion, and water and sanitation, \$80-\$100 billion.

REDUCING POVERTY AND UPGRADING INFRASTRUCTURE

itsuo Sato, 61, who took over as president of the Asian Development Bank last November, has ordered a sweeping review of the 27-year-old bank's strategies and organization.

When the bank's 53-member board holds its annual meeting on May 3-5 in Nice, Mr. Sato will seek a general capital increase that would more than double the regional fund base from \$23.6 billion to \$48 billion. Accelerated growth has generated enormous demands for infrastructure support in Asia, while poverty remains the region's

biggest challenge. Although East Asia's dragons have "graduated" from ADB loans, and Malaysia and Thailand are on the verge of dropping out, concessional lending for China and India is up for consideration.

Three Central Asian Republics—Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan—have joined the bank, and Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan and Tajikistan have applied. Russia may join as a non-regional member. Development assistance flows worldwide, however, are expected to be tight.

The proposal for a general capital increase was shelved last year, reportedly over

policy concerns raised by the United States, which shares almost equal power with Japan on the ADB board. The go-ahead expected

The bank's role as catalyst will be emphasized

to be granted this year will come with instructions for increased cost-effectiveness and project quality.

Indonesia, Pakistan, Thailand and the Philippines have been big beneficiaries of ADB funding in the past decade, and Vietnam is a recent recipient. The bank is

now shifting its concentration to India and the rest of South Asia. China, although still grappling with external debt policies, is also expected to increase its borrowing in the coming years.

"Doing more with less," Mr. Sato acknowledges, will likely mean a slower lending pace that would increase lending levels only slightly, from \$5.3 billion last year to \$6 billion this year, and keep concessional lending unchanged at \$1.5 billion.

But Mr. Sato adds that the bank will increase its impact by zeroing in on priority sectors that can help "unblock the potential for growth." More than half of bank lending this year will go to infrastructure projects—particularly power generation, transport and communication—and supervision of borrowers' economic policies and institutional strengths will be tightened up.

Since the bank can offer less than 5 percent of Asia's annual \$100 billion external

financing needs, it will continue to emphasize its "catalytic" role in mobilizing both official and private capital.

With budget deficits growing in developing nations, the ADB believes that commercialization or privatization of infrastructure projects may be viable alternatives. ADB loan and project evaluations will favor Build-Operate-Transfer schemes and other arrangements that allow increased private-sector participation. Technical assistance for public-sector reform, deregulation, market pricing and other reforms that enhance this trend will be supported. Support for capital market development is definitely on line.

Three-quarters of the world's poor live in Asia, and the ADB wants to see poverty reduction, environmental protection, human rights and women's development incorporated into most of its projects. "Flexibility is very, very important," says Mr. Sato.

If You Are Looking at Asia...

You may also need to look at these source books on economic and social development in the Asian and Pacific region, published by the Asian Development Bank:

- Asian Development Outlook 1994 (US\$ 28)*
- Key Indicators of Developing Asian and Pacific Countries (US\$ 30)*
- Energy Indicators of Developing Member Countries of ADB (US\$ 45)
- Electric Utilities Data Book for the Asian and Pacific Region (US\$ 55)
- Water Utilities Data Book (Asian and Pacific Region) (US\$ 20)
- Gender Indicators of Developing Asian and Pacific Countries (US\$ 25)

* Co-published with Oxford University Press. All prices are inclusive of mailing cost.

To order these titles and to obtain a full list of ADB publications, write to:

Publications Unit,
Information Office,
Asian Development Bank
P.O. Box 789, Manila Central Post Office,
0980 Manila, Philippines.
Or fax: (632) 741-7961. Telephone: (632) 632-4444.



Asian Development Bank

For ASIA In ASIA By ASIA

Equity Investment
Medium or Long-Term Loans
Underwriting
Guarantees
Syndications and other
Investment Banking Services



ASIAN FINANCE AND INVESTMENT CORPORATION LTD (AFIC)
Manila Singapore

Shareholders:
Asian Development Bank and

The \$99 Super Saver

From May 1 to September 30, 1994, spend a night at Manila's most elegant hotel for only US \$99*, for single or double occupancy rooms.

It's an unbelievably great deal. We'll also take care of your airport-hotel transfer. Plus some little extras for you to enjoy.

The \$99 Super Saver Room Package. It's a deal you simply cannot refuse. Only at The Manila Hotel.

*Rate is 15% commissionable to bona fide travel agents and subject to 10% service charge and 14.75% government tax.

Extra person shall be charged US \$28. All bookings shall be made directly with the hotel. This offer cannot be combined with other promotional rates or packages. Valid for individual bookings only.

Advanced reservations: 100-1000. Please call (632) 240-0000, extension 1178.



There are perhaps a dozen incredible plans you must see in the United States of America.

The Manila Hotel

One Hotel Plaza, P.O. Box 1227, Manila 1000, Philippines. Tel: (632) 240-0000. Telex: 330000. Fax: (632) 240-0000. Cable: 330000. E-mail: manila@manila.hotel.ph. Internet: www.manila.hotel.ph. All prices are inclusive of 10% service charge and 14.75% government tax.

Official Hotel of the 1994 Miss Universe Delegates

Banking and Finance in

ASIA

PROGRESS AND PROJECTIONS

Despite the recession in Western industrialized countries, growth in developing Asia in 1993-7 percent - was 10 times as high as in Africa and more than twice the average in Latin America and the Middle East.

But development was uneven across the vast region. The "Asian Development Outlook," published annually by the Manila-based Asian Development Bank (ADB), profiles country developments.

East Asia

Hong Kong (per capita GNP: \$15,380). Exports declined by 5 percent last year, but service exports and the outward processing of Chinese products increased by 20 percent, allowing the colony to post 5.5 percent growth, a slight improvement over 1992. Prospects are linked with developments in China. More infrastructure, labor shortages and monetary stabilization within a system linked with the U.S. dollar are pressing concerns. Projected growth, 1994-95: 5.7 to 5.9 percent.

Korea (per capita GNP: \$6,790) was the slowest-growing of the NIEs in 1993. A difficult transition from light to heavy industries and chemicals is under way; domestic political uncertainty and low investor confidence pulled Korean growth down to 4.4 percent. New tax reforms and social programs are being introduced. Projected growth, 1994-95: 6.7 to 6.9 percent.

Taiwan (per capita GNP: \$10,210) also slowed down, although its 6.2 percent growth was still appreciable. With rates of domestic investments and savings dropping, Taiwan is in transition toward greater financial-service dominance. Further liberalization is ongoing as the island consolidates itself as a regional high-technology center. Projected growth, 1994-95: 6.4 to 6.6 percent.

Singapore (per capita GNP: \$15,750) saw increased electronic sales, and a boom in the local stock

market raised growth sharply from 6 percent to 9.9 percent last year. The city-state is also moving toward high-technology-based industries and a more service-oriented economy, particularly financial and business services. Further liberalization is under way. Projected growth, 1994-95: 7 to 8 percent.

China and Mongolia

China (per capita GNP: \$380) shifted its policies in 1992 from curbing inflation to encouraging growth and investments, leading to two years of spectacular 13.2 percent and 13.4 percent growth, and unprecedented levels of foreign direct investments. The crash has created bottlenecks in transportation, power and communications while fueling inflation and trade deficits. Widening differentials between the special economic zones on the border and the inland regions has created migration and political problems. Reforms in the huge state sector are slow and controversial. Projected growth, 1994-95: 9 to 10 percent.

Mongolia (per capita GNP: \$550) suffered severe economic crises following disruption of trade lines with Russia and the transition to an open market after seven decades of central planning. The slip seems to be abating, with last year's negative 1.3 percent growth an improvement over contractions of 9.9 percent and 7.6 percent in 1991 and '92. Mongolia is still developing basic legal, marketing and banking institutions. No projections available.

Southeast Asia

Malaysia (per capita GNP: \$2,790) continued to be one of the fastest-growing countries in the region with 8 percent growth. Despite unfavorable conditions in its major industrialized markets that affected its large rubber and cocoa exports, gains were noted in palm oil, electronics and other manufactured goods. Domestic spending was buoyant as the

country consolidated its newly industrialized status. Inflation and a labor shortage are pressing problems. Projected growth, 1994-95: 8.6 to 8.4 percent.

Thailand (per capita GNP: \$1,840) continued to post strong 7.8 percent growth. Despite increased trade deficits, rising income from tourism and portfolio investment capital inflows helped keep the balance of payments sound. There was a budget surplus, but problems of urban congestion remain. The textile and garment industry of newly industrializing Thailand and other low-value-added manufacturing have now reached a point where competition from cheaper sources is cutting into their market share, challenging authorities to upgrade technology and efficiency. Projected growth, 1994-95: 8.2 to 8.5 percent.

Indonesia (per capita GNP: \$670) reversed its downward trend last year, posting 6.5 percent growth, compared with 6.4 percent in 1992. Despite lower prices for oil, the country's biggest dollar earner, deficits and debt ratios have improved, and stronger performance is expected. Indonesia has begun substantial deregulation and structural reform to open its economy to more private enterprise. But protection levels are high, geographical monopolies prevail, the state-run sector is still extensive and infrastructure lacking. Projected growth, 1994-95: 6.7 to 7 percent.

The Philippines (per capita GNP: \$770) is recovering from two years of recession caused by the breakdown of its power sector. New power plants came on stream last year, and increased political stability began to push growth upward, 1.7 percent last year. Garments and electronics are the biggest export items. High fiscal deficits, debt and a lingering inward orientation beset the country. Structural reforms are slow. Projected growth, 1994-95: 4 to 5.5 percent.

Vietnam (per capita GNP: \$140) received a significant influx of fresh capital from abroad following the end of the U.S. trade embargo. High growth marks (8 percent) followed more open-market reforms, and Vietnam is now expected to be one of the fastest-growing nations in the region. Rice and crude oil are export mainstays, while other products, including coal, coffee, marine products, textiles (primarily silk) and other light industrial goods, are expected to increase sales. The transition to market economics is just beginning; tax and legal frameworks have yet to be put in place. Pro-



High-tech industries in Singapore are key to growth.

ture and forestry were firming up with the assistance of neighbors China, Malaysia and Taiwan. Bureaucracy, slow reforms and an underdeveloped legal framework present problems. No projections available.

South Asia

India (per capita GNP: \$310) responded to a balance-of-payments crisis at the start of the decade with a structural reform and stabilization program. Liberalization of foreign investment laws led to the doubling of foreign inflows last year; growth was 3.8 percent. Trade deficits were on the rise throughout the subcontinent, except India. But more far-reaching and politically sensitive changes, such as the abolition of subsidies, are necessary for India to capitalize on its enormous economic potential. Projected growth, 1994-95: 4.8 to 5.5 percent.

Pakistan (per capita GNP: \$410) buckled from 7.7 percent growth in 1992 to 3 percent last year because of high fiscal and balance-of-payments deficits. Floods reduced agricultural output, and a virus cut cotton production, greatly affecting the spinning industry, which was already reeling from recession in world markets. Political instability last year caused a slump in business confidence. The outlook for the coming years is better, but diversified industries and more policy reforms will be needed. Projected growth, 1994-95: 5.5 to 6.5 percent.

Sri Lanka (per capita GNP: \$540), like India, is on the rebound from economic crisis. The past three years

have seen rising growth, reaching 6.1 percent last year. Following structural reforms toward increased private-sector operations and foreign investments, manufactured goods now account for two-thirds of exports. Inflation has been running at double-digit levels. More reforms and a developing private sector are expected to attract more foreign investments. Projected growth, 1994-95: 5.9 to 5.5 percent.

Bangladesh (per capita GNP: \$220) increased growth slightly, from 4.2 percent to 4.5 percent. Limited natural resources, high population density and vulnerability to natural disasters are formidable obstacles. Nonetheless, self-sufficiency in rice has been achieved, and manufactured exports now exceed primary products. Projected growth, 1994-95: 5 to 5.5 percent.

Bhutan (per capita GNP: \$180) recently privatized its manufacturing sector. Growth declined marginally to 5 percent from 5.3 percent the previous year. The economic potential of the country has yet to be developed. No projections available.

Maldives (per capita GNP: \$500), a small economy based on tourism and fisheries, grew 6.1 percent last year. Rising inflation and public deficits require structural and administrative reforms. No projections available.

Myanmar (per capita GNP: \$890), formerly Burma, is still a highly regulated economy, with the state monopolizing key industries. Good agricultural output contributed to last year's 5.8 percent growth. The country lacks basic infrastructure. No projections available.

particularly power, transportation and communications. Inflation is rising. Foreign direct investments have involved the purchase of major shares in the national airline, renewal of oil exploration contracts by Western companies and improvements in tourism facilities. No projections available.

Nepal (per capita GNP: \$170) is struggling with fiscal imbalances and power shortages. Growth was 2.9 percent. Tourism is the mountain nation's bright spot. Projected growth, 1994-95: 6 to 5 percent.

Pacific Islands

Papua New Guinea (per capita GNP: \$950) actually had a higher growth rate than China in 1993. A former Australian colony, the island made a killing on crude-oil sales as production from its Kutubu oilfield reached full capacity. But growth is deemed unsustainable. Huge fiscal deficits, lack of growth in non-mining sectors, high unemployment, an exchange-rate regime that militates against the development of competitive enterprise, and poorly developed physical and social infrastructure need to be addressed in the next two years, as economic growth could virtually cease. No projections available.

Fiji and other Pacific islands like Cook Islands, Kiribati, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Western Samoa are small economies largely based on tourism, offshore financial services, remittances, agriculture and fisheries. Growth has been positive, but serious deficits plague their governments. No projections available.

A FRESH LOOK AT REGIONAL FUNDING

There is momentum," says Tomoo Hayakawa, head of the Asian Finance and Investment Corporation, the merchant banking subsidiary of the Asian Development Bank. Countries that have so far remained on the periphery of Asia's industrializing trend may be absorbed sooner than expected, he says.

Last year, the 61-year-old Japanese banker, formerly an ADB executive in industrialized capital centers, broke away from the crush of investors in China, Indonesia and Vietnam and led the five-year-old AFIC to India.

Mr. Hayakawa, who was instrumental in the introduction of new dragon bonds, has also moved quickly to expand his lending and equity investments into capital-market activities. Although the AFIC largely follows the development thrusts of the ADB, which instigated its formation and holds the largest share (30 percent), a recent move to pursue operations in the region's newly industrialized economies (NIEs) - considered "graduates" of ADB assistance - is a step toward more independence and initiative. Twenty-five other financial institutions in Japan, the United States and Europe support AFIC.

AFIC's Singapore capital-market operation, set up late last year, helped underwrite over \$9 million in only three months. With loan approvals rising 112.2 percent and cofinancing also on the

rise, last year's annual report showed a gain in income, from \$6.8 million in 1992 to \$8.7 million.

AFIC finances have largely been concentrated in Indonesia and Pakistan, but 13 project approvals in India worth over \$32 million place the subcontinent on top of the institution's list.

Mr. Hayakawa believes the present \$3 billion so-called dragon capital market will deepen in the coming years. He notes that up to 40 percent of European and American issues eventually find their way to Asia and that the region has huge foreign reserves - \$90 billion in Taiwan, \$30 billion each in Malaysia and Singapore. He sees an upswing in regional investments as a whole.

Increased competitiveness will be demanded of the region's growing ranks of bankers and financial institutions. Borrowers, on the other hand, are maturing. Many are ready to negotiate on equal terms with lenders. Mr. Hayakawa notes, warning that even established regional players who cannot keep in step may fall by the wayside.

"Wipe away preconceptions, look with fresh eyes," he advises investors and financiers. But he confesses that old memories are also behind his bullishness. "When I see bicycles grinding through the dirty, dusty streets of India, Indonesia or Vietnam, I see my boyhood in postwar Japan and am confident that unbelievable change can be just around the corner."




The Hotel Okura is the first choice of executive travellers from all over the world. Why? We invite you to come see and understand.

HOTEL OKURA
2-10-4 Toranomon, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105, Japan
Tel: 03-3582-0111 Fax: 03-3582-3707 Telex: J22790

HOTEL OKURA OFFICES WORLDWIDE
New York Tel: 212-755-0733
Los Angeles Tel: 213-488-1477
Amsterdam Tel: 020-6761160
Hong Kong Tel: 895-1717

UTELL INTERNATIONAL



ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

The Asian Development Bank is an international development finance institution established in 1966 to foster economic and social development in the Asia-Pacific region. The Bank, which is based in Manila, Philippines, is owned by 55 countries from Western Europe, North America and the Asia-Pacific region and is seeking to employ highly qualified professionals who are nationals of its member countries for the following professional staff positions. Women are particularly encouraged to apply.

ARCHIVIST

The Bank's Archivist will implement an Archive Program and be responsible for its maintenance.

QUALIFICATIONS:

- an advanced university degree in library/information science
- eight years of experience in information management, including five years recent experience as records manager/practising archivist for a large corporation or government agency
- expertise in new information technologies that affect records as well as archival holdings and practices

INFORMATION OFFICER - AUDIO VISUAL SPECIALIST

The successful candidate will be responsible for producing audio-visual products of international broadcast quality, which will reflect the Bank's activities and priorities. The specialist will produce video news releases; undertake audio-visual editing, conversion, and archiving activities; and conduct audio-visual interviews of management and other resource persons.

QUALIFICATIONS:

- recent experience in video scripting, shooting, production and editing, preferably with a large corporation or government agency
- exposure to working with people of different nationalities
- degree in communication arts

YOUNG PROFESSIONALS PROGRAM

The Bank's Young Professionals Program was established in 1983 to recruit and assimilate annually a small number of exceptionally well qualified younger personnel. The Program is intended to lay the foundation for a challenging and rewarding career in the Bank.

QUALIFICATIONS:

- must be 30 years of age or below
- hold a Masters Degree or its equivalent in economics, finance, management, business administration or other fields related to the work of the Bank
- relevant work experience is highly desirable, especially in developing countries

Prospective applicants should note the following:

- Proficiency in written and spoken English is essential.
- It is expected that the above professional staff positions will be recruited at entry level.
- Bank staff generally reside in Manila but may be expected to serve in a regional office.
- The Bank offers a competitive salary paid in U.S. dollars, normally free of tax.
- Those who have applied previously need not re-apply.

Interested persons are requested to either send their curriculum vitae to:

HUMAN RESOURCES DIVISION (REF. NO. 9402), ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
P. O. BOX 789, MANILA 0980, PHILIPPINES
or, alternatively, fax directly to:
(63-2)741-7961, (63-2)632-6816, (63-2) 631-7961, (63-2)631-8816

SELECTED IN UNIQUE



PARIS

■ The 5000 sq feet townhouse located in a quiet peaceful and very residential street of Neuilly, offers a combination of charm and space. A large reception room opens onto an enclosed garden with southern exposure. Garage and maid's room.

PEAU NEUILLY - France. Tel. (33) 1 47 45 22 00 - Fax. (33) 1 46 41 01 07

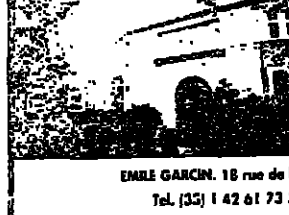


PARIS

■ Superb apartment 240m² located in a 19th century building with character. Very nice entrance hall. Sumptuous reception room, charming drawing room and 3 bedrooms. Parking facilities.

LES BELLES DEMEURES DE FRANCE 132, Bd Hausmann 75008 Paris - France.

Tel. (33) 1 40 08 10 38 - 40 08 10 00. Fax. (33) 1 42 94 98 65



PARIS

■ 250 m² original apartment and 200 m² terrace in a 1930 townhouse.

EMILE GARCIN, 18 rue de l'Université 75007 Paris - France.

Tel. (33) 1 42 61 73 38 - Fax. (33) 1 42 61 75 48



LAKE GENEVA

■ Magnificent 18th-century French-style property overlooking Lake Geneva with vineyard. Wonderful 3m high ceilings, 3/4 bedrooms, 3/4 bathrooms, 3 salons with 2 fabulous open fireplaces. Price on application.

CREATIVE MARKETING GROUP - Swiss real estate, 26, chemin du valais, 1030

Bussigny-près-Lausanne, Switzerland. Tel. (41) 21 701 50 35 - Fax. (41) 21 701 29 67



LAKE GENEVA

■ Built in 1804 this wonderful domain is a listed property totally renovated and redecorated to highest standards is situated in a part of 100,000 m². Four outbuildings, caretaker's house, small farm, superb restored orangery.

CREATIVE MARKETING GROUP - Swiss real estate, 26, chemin du valais, 1030

Bussigny-près-Lausanne, Switzerland. Tel. (41) 21 701 50 35 - Fax. (41) 21 701 29 67

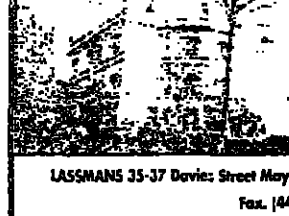


GREECE

■ Traditional style house on Kio island. Full service estate agency providing advice, recommending lawyers and finding houses to specification. In the case of hotels possible to find staff and provide marketing facilities.

HELLENIC PROPERTIES & INVESTMENT SERVICES LTD Solonou 18,

Lykavritsi, 141 23 Athens, Greece. Tel. & Fax. (30) 01 - 2843060

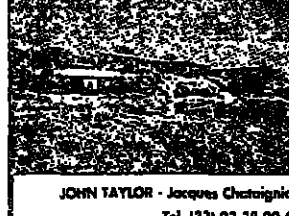


LONDON

■ On the instructions of the Crown Estate. The gothic villa, Regent's park: 99 year Crown lease for sale. Joint sole agents, Knight Frank & Rutley Tel. (44) 71 629 81 71

LASSMANS 35-37 Davies Street Mayfair London W1T 1HN - Tel. (44) 499 3434 -

Fax. (44) 71 691 8171

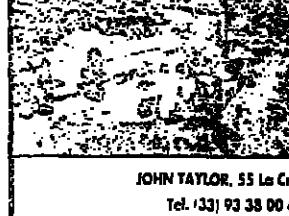


CAP D'ANTIBES

■ New property at the extreme tip of the Cap d'Antibes, 700 m living surface. Thermal baths with sauna and jacuzzi. Swimming pool, waterfront with private dock. Available year-round for short term rental. Ref. 212 833

JOHN TAYLOR - Jacques Chastagnier, 55, La Croisette 06400 Cannes - France.

Tel. (33) 93 38 00 66 - Fax. (33) 93 39 13 65



MOUGINS

■ Superb estate in the South of France, several times re-novated. Includes a 17th century castle, a typical 22m² Provencal house, a barn transformed into a house. 8 ha park with a golf course, swimming pool and tennis court. Ref. 212 602

JOHN TAYLOR, 55 La Croisette 06400 Cannes - France.

Tel. (33) 93 38 00 66 - Fax. (33) 93 39 13 65



MEGEVE - FRENCH ALPS

■ Recently built 470 m² chalet facing the Mont Blanc, spacious living rooms, 5 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, game room, media studio, sauna. Exceptional features.

CALL IN PARIS, France. Tel. (33) 1 40 72 09 15



PARIS NEUILLY

■ 175 m² flat, situated in a 500 m² garden, spacious living rooms, ideal for entertaining. 2 spacious sunbeds, studio, parking facilities for 2 cars. Lovely decoration.

CALL IN PARIS, France. Tel. (33) 1 40 72 09 15



FRANCE

■ 12th century fortified farmhouse with stone walls, 5 ha of wooded grounds with a pond and garden. Very tastefully restored with a selection of original materials, equipped with modern electrical, central heating and water systems.

SEASHORE REALTORS - Greece Tel. (30) 1 895 2212 or 895 6733 - Fax. 895 8317

Paris - France Tel. (33) 1 64 07 66 66 - Fax. (33) 1 64 07 66 23



FRANCE South Brittany

■ Recently restored 3500 sqm master house. 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, strong room with a fireplace, dining room, fully fitted kitchen, study and terrace. 70,000 sqm landscaped grounds. Price 2,000,000 FF.

CLAUDE GIRAULT, 807 Les Sables - 45210 Fontenay-le-Comte - France.

Tel. (33) 38 95 76 30 - Fax. (33) 38 95 76 12



PARIS

■ On the Champs-Élysées, Early 19th-century townhouse. The view of the Eiffel Tower and a direct access to the park make this townhouse an exceptional residence. 4 stories of 950m² plus a garden.

PEAU RIVE GAUCHE 83, Avenue de la Bourdonnais 75007 Paris - France.

Tel. (33) 1 47 05 50 36 - Fax. (33) 1 45 55 58 21



PARIS

■ Townhouse in residential neighbourhood of Neuilly, with view on the Seine. 3 stories of approx. 440 m² on 500 m² grounds. Elevator, swimming pool, gym, Japanese garden and parking facilities for 3 cars.

EUROPE PROMOTION IMMOBILIER 83, rue de Provence - 75009 Paris - France.

Tel. (33) 1 44 91 95 15 - Fax. (33) 1 49 93 02 62



PARIS

■ Exceptional townhouse at Neuilly, restored to the original design. View of the Bois de Boulogne and Grand Canal. 225 m² in a unique and one underground, 5 bedrooms, terraces, garden, courtyards, elevator parking.

EUROPE PROMOTION IMMOBILIER 83, rue de Provence - 75009 Paris - France.

Tel. (33) 1 44 91 95 15 - Fax. (33) 1 49 93 02 62



PARIS

■ Superb apartment, 240m², located in a 18th-century building with character. Very nice entrance hall. Sumptuous reception room, charming drawing room, and 3 bedrooms. Parking facilities.

LES BELLES DEMEURES DE FRANCE 132, Bd Hausmann 75008 Paris - France.

Tel. (33) 1 40 08 10 38 - 40 08 10 00. Fax. (33) 1 42 94 98 65

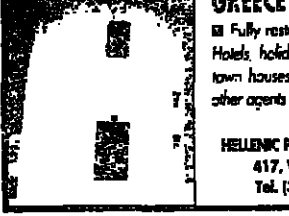


CAP D'ANTIBES

■ Superb property, high quality construction. Living surface 290 m², 2 spacious reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, caretaker's room, summer drawing room over the sea, garden of 1500 m² and swimming pool. Ref. 476

JOHN TAYLOR - Jacques Chastagnier, 55, La Croisette - 06400 - Cannes - France.

Tel. (33) 93 38 00 66 - Fax. (33) 93 39 13 65

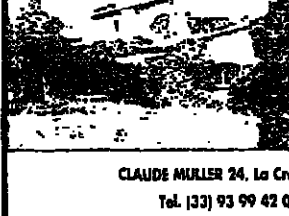


GREECE

■ Fully restored windmill in the Cyclades. Hotels, holiday homes, offices, land for development, islands, town houses, industrial buildings. Cooperation possible with other agents.

HELLENIC PROPERTIES & INVESTMENT SERVICES LTD Room

417, Vasilissas 3, 105 64 Athens, Greece. Tel. (30) 1 - 3234140 - Fax. (30) 1 - 3234120



MOUGINS

■ Provencal style property with view of the sea and village. Living surface 450 m² on grounds of 4200 m². Drawing room, living room, dining room, master bedroom, 3 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, swimming pool, pool house. Ref. 375

CLAUDE MULLER 24, La Croisette - 06400 Cannes - France.

Tel. (33) 93 99 42 00 - Fax. (33) 93 39 53 30



CAP D'ANTIBES

■ A unique beautifully renovated turn of the century home for sale. Beautiful gardens, swimming pool, small private beach, 3 bedrooms and bathrooms, vast reception room and independent summer veranda.

GPI INTERNATIONAL 15 bd Albert 1^{er} - 06400 Antibes - Tel. (33) 93 34 03 76 - Fax. (33) 93 34 14 23

41 bd Kennedy - 06400 Cap d'Antibes - France. Tel. (33) 93 67 99 00 - Fax. (33) 93 67 60 92



BEAULIEU SUR MER

■ Exceptional Provencal villa with access to the beach. Approximately 250 m² of living space with refined appointments: 3 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, heated swimming pool with music lighting.

FRANCE PROMOTION 3, Avenue Gustave V 06000 Nice - France.

Tel. (33) 93 87 46 00 - Fax. (33) 93 16 19 29

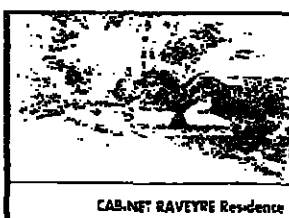


NICE

■ Superb property on the hill of La Croisette. Early 19th-century house. 1100 m² of magnificent landscaped grounds with swimming pool. Main villa 220 m², 5 bedrooms, independent guest house 20 m².

FRANCE PROMOTION 3, Avenue Gustave V 06000 Nice - France.

Tel. (33) 93 87 46 00 - Fax. (33) 93 16 19 29



RIVIERA

■ Masterpiece property between Cannes and St Tropez. Marseillaise architecture, prestigious historic house in 5500 m² landscaped park. Master's house, swimming pool, guest house, caretaker's house, boat garage.

CABINET BAVEYRE Residence Miramar 93600 Port Fréjus - France.

Tel. (33) 94 55 35 37 Fax. (33) 94 52 10 95

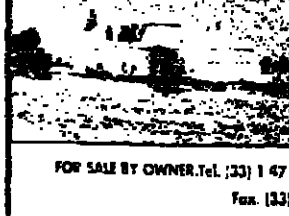


FRANCE Chateau de la Loire

■ 12th century chateau, 1500 m², situated in 55 ha of park, landscaped with ponds, lakes, swimming pool, tennis court, 3 car garage. Possibility for staying on site. Ref. 203 ha of hunting grounds.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, contact owner's office in France, France Brocard.

Tel. (33) 1 47 40 00 40 - Fax. (33) 1 47 40 07 77

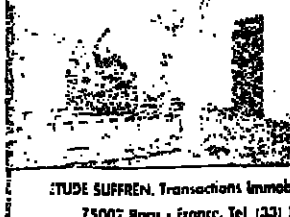


AIX EN PROVENCE

■ Set in 15 ha of landscaped grounds including 10 ha of water area. A fully restored town house, recently built, a reception room with fireplace, a period villa, 2 bedrooms, Caretaker's accommodation, garage, swimming pool.

FOR SALE BY OWNER. Tel. (33) 1 47 66 92 00 (office) - 1 43 70 15 93 (home) -

Fax. (33) 1 47 66 11 34

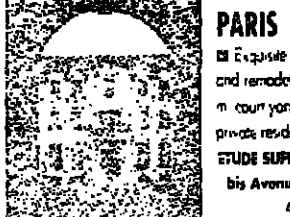


PARIS

■ Exquisite early 19th-century townhouse. Totally restored and remodelled. Surface about 1700 m² on 4 floors with a 240 m² courtyard and 10 underground parking areas. Suitable for a private resident or an embassy.

ETUDE SUFFREN, Transactions Immobilières de Prestige 61 bis Avenue de Suffren

75007 Paris - France. Tel. (33) 1 45 67 88 88 - Fax. (33) 1 45 67 16 08

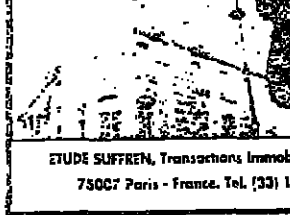


PARIS

■ Exquisite early 19th-century townhouse. Totally restored and remodelled. Surface about 1700 m² on 4 floors with a 240 m² courtyard and 10 underground parking areas. Suitable for a private resident or an embassy.

ETUDE SUFFREN, Transactions Immobilières de Prestige 61 bis Avenue de Suffren

75007 Paris - France. Tel. (33) 1 45 67 88 88 - Fax. (33) 1 45 67 16 08

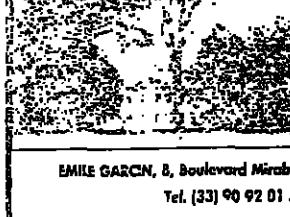


PARIS Triangle d'Or

■ House in period townhouse on 1500 m² with 4 floors, would make prestigious head office for a company. Possibility for archives on 3 underground levels with safe parking facilities for 8 cars in the courtyard.

ETUDE SUFFREN, Transactions Immobilières de Prestige 61 bis Avenue de Suffren

75007 Paris - France. Tel. (33) 1 45 67 88 88 - Fax. (33) 1 45 67 16 08

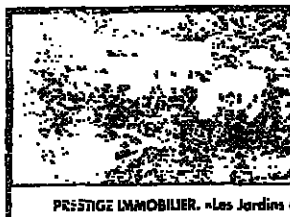


AVIGNON

■ Director-style Provencal country house, 5 km to the centre of Avignon and 800 m from the nearest village. House 450 m² plus adjoining farm 200 m². Set in 1.5 ha of grounds with hundred-year-old trees. Ref. 2157.

EMILE GARCIN, 8, Boulevard Mirabeau, 13210 St Barthelemy de Provence - France.

Tel. (33) 90 92 01 58 - Fax. (33) 90 92 37 57



CANNES

■ 15 mins from Cannes. Historic 27 acre estate suitable for private estate, hotel, resort or development. 3 additional buildings remodelled into luxurious apartments. Heated swimming pool and tennis court. Ref. 1662

PRESTIGE IMMOBILIER, Les Jardins du Majestic 9 La Croisette 06400 Cannes - France.

Tel. (33) 93 39 73 73 - Fax. (33) 93 39 13 89

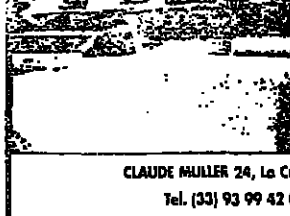


GREECE

■ 7 bedroom house 600 sqm in Athens. Full service estate agency providing advice, recommending lawyers and finding houses to specification. In the case of hotels possible to find staff and provide marketing facilities.

HELLENIC PROPERTIES & INVESTMENT SERVICES LTD Solonou 18,

Lykavritsi, 141 23 Athens, Greece. Tel. & Fax. (30) 01 - 2843060

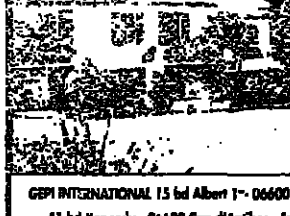


CANNES

■ Overlooking the bay of Cannes and the Estier property in a 2700 m landscaped wooded park. Vast reception rooms, 6 bedrooms and bathrooms. Caretaker's lodging swimming pool with overflow system. Ref. 177

CLAUDE MULLER 24, La Croisette - 06400 Cannes - France.

Tel. (33) 93 99 42 00 - Fax. (33) 93 39 53 30



CAP D'ANTIBES

■ For seasonal rentals. Superb modern home decorated to a high standard. Luxurious finishes providing breathtaking sea views, overflow swimming pool, 4 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, private rocky beach front.

GPI INTERNATIONAL 15 bd Albert 1^{er} - 06400 Antibes - Tel. (33) 93 34 03 76 - Fax. (33) 93 34 14 23

41 bd Kennedy - 06400 Cap d'Antibes - France. Tel. (33) 93 67 99 00 - Fax. (33) 93 67 60 92

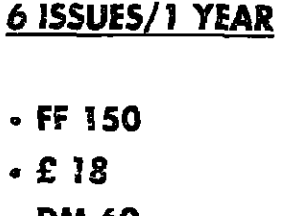


CANNES

■ Located in the centre of a private residential estate, beautiful view of the bay. 1500 m² of grounds of 2500 m², drawing room, dining room, 4 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, guest bedroom, caretaker's house, swimming pool, tennis court, 2 car garage.

AGENCE LATOUR, 20 rue Laffont Mougins 06400 Cannes - France.

Tel. (33) 93 94 54 53, Fax. (33) 93 94 53 76

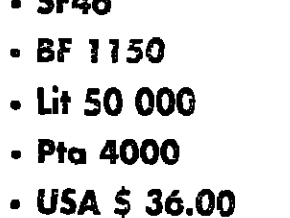


CANNES

■ A most elegant 430 m² 2nd floor, 12 main rooms, 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 6 bathrooms, outbuildings. Guest house, caretaker's house, caretaker's house, swimming pool, tennis court, 2 car garage.

OLIVIER DE ROSE - 94, La Croisette - 06400 Cannes.

Tel. (33) 93 94 54 53 - Fax. (33) 93 94 53 76



CANNES

■ A most elegant 430 m² 2nd floor, 12 main rooms, 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 6 bathrooms, outbuildings. Guest house, caretaker's house, caretaker's house, swimming pool, tennis court, 2 car garage.

OLIVIER DE ROSE - 94, La Croisette - 06400 Cannes.

Tel. (33) 93 94 54 53 - Fax. (33) 93 94 53 76



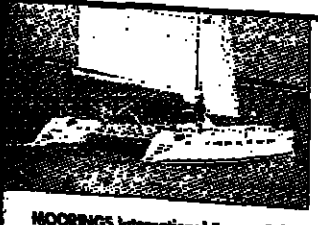
CANNES

■ A most elegant 430 m² 2nd floor, 12 main rooms, 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 6 bathrooms, outbuildings. Guest house, caretaker's house, caretaker's house, swimming pool, tennis court, 2 car garage.

OLIVIER DE ROSE - 94, La Croisette - 06400 Cannes.

Tel. (33) 9

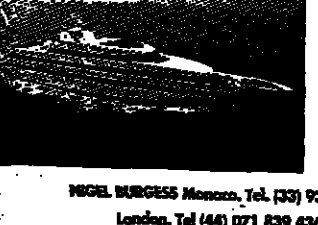
SELECTED IN UNIQUE




MOORINGS
Preferred Yachting Holidays
Wider fleet of Crewed Yacht Charter 50 to 100' customized. Cruise for family, friends or corporate. Inland travel: Caribbean, Bahamas, Polynesia, Brazil, etc. info, res, please contact:
MOORINGS International France Tel. (33) 1 42 61 66 77 - Fax. (33) 1 42 97 43 58
UK Tel. (44) 843 22 71 40 - Fax. (44) 843 22 87 84




LEGEND OF TINTAGEL
143' (43.5 m) Ocean passage making luxury motor yacht. Built Italy, 1982 Lloyd's Class. Accom for 12 in 6 suites plus crew. Sumptuous interior. Latest nav equip. Except Charter record Carib. Med. For sale realistic price.
YACHTING PARTNERS INTERNATIONAL UK Tel. (44) 0273 571722 - Fax. (44) 0273 571720
or France Tel. (33) 93 34 01 00 Fax. (33) 93 34 20 40



EL BRAVO 208.34' (63.50m), 1991
FOR SALE AND SELECT CHARTER
Possibly the most exciting modern large yacht to become available in recent times: 11 double cabins, 3 bars, 2 saloons, swimming pool, helicopter deck, etc.
NIGEL BURGESS Monaco, Tel. (33) 93 50 22 64 - Fax. (33) 93 25 15 89
London, Tel. (44) 071 839 4366 - Fax. (44) 071 839 4329

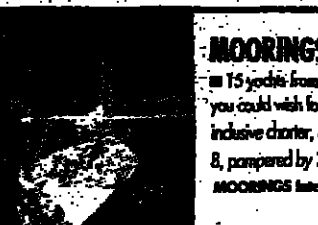


PHILANDERER 131.24' (40.00m), 1992
FOR SALE AND CHARTER
A superb high-performance sailing yacht available in the Mediterranean this summer. Excellent accommodation for 8 to 10 guests.
NIGEL BURGESS Monaco, Tel. (33) 93 50 22 64 - Fax. (33) 93 25 15 89
London, Tel. (44) 071 839 4366 - Fax. (44) 071 839 4329




49.6m (163') CODECASA
Exceptional 91 Italian yacht. Accom for up to 14 and full width owner's stateroom. Attractive and cool classical int. Seaworthiness combined with sophisticated machinery + systems and a very long range (5000 N miles). Interesting for prospective owners with long distance cruising in mind.
CAMPER & NICHOLSON LONDON, Tel. (44) 71 491 2950 Fax. (44) 71 629 2068


D.S. MARITIME
YACHTING SYNDICATION
YACHT OWNERS - WISHING TO SELL, we may have an alternative solution through our yachting syndication and management programme. Please call to discuss.
D.S. MARITIME FRANCE Tel. (33) 93 65 63 56 - Fax. (33) 93 65 07 78




MOORINGS luxury Class
15 yachts from the world's most beautiful sailing yachts. All that you could wish for: excellent cruising, Puerto Rico to Venezuela, inclusive charter, accom, in the best of comfort, service for 8, powered by 3 crew. Brochure, info, res
MOORINGS International France Tel. (33) 1 42 61 66 77 - Fax. (33) 1 42 97 43 58
UK Tel. (44) 843 22 71 40 - Fax. (44) 843 22 87 84




J-CLASS VELSHEDA
Seriouly for sale
128' (39 m). Unique chance to buy one of the world's 3 existing J-Class (1933) under reconstruction. Interior may be modified. All designs and bids from various shipyards available.
For further information, contact owner's office in France, Françoise Brocard.
Fax. (33) 1 47 40 07 77 - Tel. (33) 1 47 40 00 40



RENT A PRIVATE YACHT
Cruise the Med at quiet pace, discover the most magic hideaways on board one of our luxury privately owned motor yachts. Highly qualified staff will help you to tailor your cruising programme and will meet all your requirements; contact our office in Montalieu, France.
KING'S YACHT, Tel. (33) 93 49 74 04 - Fax. (33) 92 97 64 47



JONGERT 20DS
UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY
Incredible spacious yacht coupled with leather woodwork. Most complete instrumentation and equipment ever to be built into a Jongert yacht. "Chameleon of Hamburg" is quite simply unique. 73'3" (22.50m), 6 berths in 3 cabins.
dahm International - Germany Phone (49) 211/3555103 - Fax. (49) 211/364030



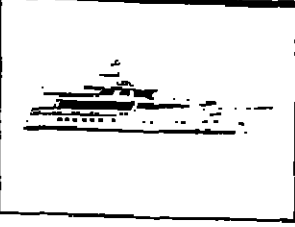
M.Y. MIDSUMMER
40m motor yacht berthed in the South of France for sale and charter in the Med 1994 season. Comfortably accom 12 in 2 grand master state rooms and 4 guest cabins en suite bathrooms. Unique stack/unclimbed, large parking area. Top speed over 20 knots.
Information or brochure, contact: Tel. (44) 671 480 8316 - Fax. (44) 671 480 8330




BLUE ATTRACTION
110' (33m), Anels 1983. Extensive refit in 1993, including new galley, carpets, generators, paintwork, etc. 2 x 435 hp CAT, 13 kn, 3000 miles range. Accommodates 10 guests in 5 luxurious double cabins. 7 crew. For charter in the Caribbean and Mediterranean.
LUSSEN YACHTS Spain, Tel. (34) 71 700445 - Fax. (34) 71 700531



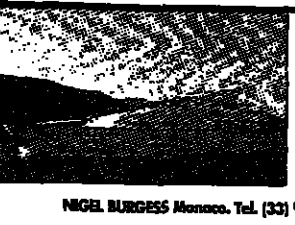
JONGERT 2100S
FOR SALE AND AVAILABLE FOR CHARTER
This modern sleek combines comfort and speed with maximum safety or use. "Scarabeo" is in excellent condition and will make you feel completely at home. 69'5" (21.18m), 8 (10) berths in 4 cabins.
dahm International, Germany, Tel. (49) 211/3555103 - Fax. (49) 211/364030



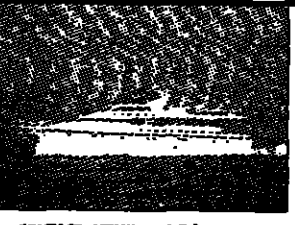
131' MOTOR YACHT
For sale by tender
Launched 1992. Transocean range. Comfortable accommodation for 14 guests and 8 crew. For more details, please contact our office.
DS MARITIME LTD. UK - Tel. (44) (0) 703 456 903 - Fax. (44) (0) 703 454 031



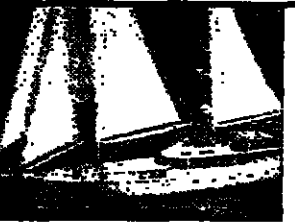
COLOMBAIO SUN
126' (38.5 m) 1991 Dutch world cruising motor yacht. High quality, 6 double cab, big set exterior deck space with all features of luxury motor yacht. Modern sail handling equip. Up to date electronics, com. Very attractive price.
YACHTING PARTNERS INTERNATIONAL UK Tel. (44) 0273 571722 - Fax. (44) 0273 571720
or France Tel. (33) 93 34 01 00 Fax. (33) 93 34 20 40



LADY SUFFOLK II
141.08' (43.00m), 1992
FOR SALE AND CHARTER
Attractive Tarnac Double interior, spacious deck areas and very comfortable accommodation for up to 12 guests.
NIGEL BURGESS Monaco, Tel. (33) 93 50 22 64 - Fax. (33) 93 25 15 89
London, Tel. (44) 071 839 4366 - Fax. (44) 071 839 4329



AZIMUT 86' FLORIDA
26.20m built by AZIMUT 1988 Fiberglass inn techn + aesthetic cond. ABS Class. Full elect and Satcom, Gva. Elec sys 50 Hz conv into 60 Hz, 2x1082hp GM 22 in cruise speed. Accom for 8 in 4 double cabins with priv bath, sep crew quarters for 4. On show in Cannes.
CONTACT: AZIMUT SPA Tel. (39) 11 9367271 - Fax. (39) 11 936 7270. Mrs CINATO



46.95m (154') HITACHI ZOSEN
Magill 1987 built fine sailing cap combined with confort of large motor yacht. Built 1992, extended yacht's interior to add open air dining, master space. Accom 8 in 4 staterooms and owner's suite, well-equip gym, dining saloon, library. Main saloon on top deck. Covered dance floor.
CAMPER & NICHOLSON LONDON, Tel. (44) 71 491 2950 Fax. (44) 71 629 2068

UNIQUE
YACHTS • CARS • AIRCRAFT • HOUSES • ARTS
THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE
FOR HOUSES, CARS, YACHTS, CRUISING, AIRCRAFT, ARTS, AND UNIQUE PEOPLE...




SAONE, SEINE, RHONE, RHINE, DANUBE.
Sailed Europe rivers, 2000 sq ft large, lux int by fam designer. Huge sitting + dining room, main cab w. dressing + bathroom, 2 able cab (+ bathroom), fully equip kitchen, crew cab, air con. Visible Paris or Amers. \$300,000
Information + brochure, contact (Belg): Tel. 32 3 231 79 10 - Fax. 32 3 234 12 89



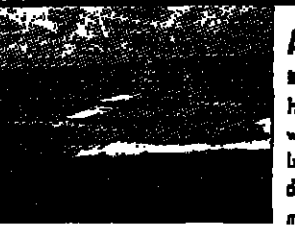
JONGERT 22D
FOR SALE
"Fox Two", comfortable, safe, beautiful, enduring. Workmanship of highest quality built by one of the world's most renowned yards. Yacht made for every type of weather and sea. 73'2" (22m), 6 (11) berths in 4 cabins.
dahm International Germany, Tel. (49) 211/3555103 - Fax. (49) 211/364030




PRINCESS ESRA
Available for charter
See at close quarters sunken treasures, dolphins swimming, yacht equip with underwater lighting sys. In your comfort cab or in Jacuzzi, watch fish take your bait, children scuba diving, friends taking a midnight dip in a secluded bay.
KARADENIZ YACHTING & TOURISM INC. Tel. 90 212 220 6965 - Fax. 90 212 22063 83



THE BEST OF THE BEST.
1959 Rolls Royce Silver Cloud I, H. J. Mulliner Convertible. 100 point car, concours winner, restored by ourselves. One of only six manufactured. £145,000
The Chelsea Workshop Mill Guyana House, Droyner Avenue, Chelsea SW3 3AU, United Kingdom, Tel. (44) 0 71 846 8363 / 64 - Fax. (44) 0 71 581 3033.



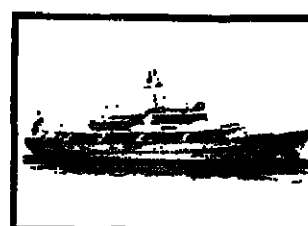
ALMAVIVA
143' (43m) aluminium M/Y, built in Holland, Peter Beeldsma design. Kamewa waterjets, 2 x 2,500 hp MTU, 20 kn. Luxurious accommodation for 10 guests in 5 double cabins. 8 crew. Plenty of entertainment space. For sale and charter.
LUSSEN YACHTS Spain, Tel. (34) 71 700445 Fax. (34) 71 700531



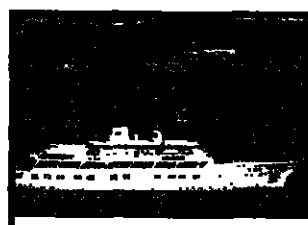
AMBRE MARINE
To make your dreams come true
Ambre Marine offers you all inclusive cruising programmes in Mediterranean on board the finest sailing yachts. All your yachts are privately owned and fully crewed or available for bare boat charters, coast...
AMBRE-MARINE, Tel. (33) 94 38 80 27 Fax. (33) 94 38 80 38




MOONEN 72
FOR SALE
This luxurious motor yacht has been designed for worldwide cruising with a high level of comfort. 72'7" (22.18m), 2 x Volvo Penta/2 x 216 kW (2 x 292hp), Maximum Speed 11.5kn, 8 berths in 4 cabins.
dahm International Germany, Tel. (49) 211 3555103 - Fax. (49) 211 364030



SEA CREST
36m 120'
The classic gentleman's yacht Sea Crest is for sale and also available for charter. For full information, please contact our office in Amies France. Peter Insull's Yacht Marketing.
PETER INSULL'S YACHT MARKETING Tel. (33) 93 34 44 33 - Fax. (33) 93 34 92 74



PRINCESS TANYA
Luxury charter in the Med and Carib
42 metre motor yacht currently cruising the Mediterranean Modern Fast - 26 knots. Comfortable accommodation for 12 guests in 6 double ensuite staterooms. 8 crew.
Contact your Charter Broker for full information and colour brochures.



AZIMUT 90' AKOMFA
27.40m. Fiberglass boat built Italy AZIMUT in 1992. ABS Class. Full electronics. 2 x 1525 hp MTU cruising speed 23 knots. Accom for 8 in 4 double cabins with private bath, sep crew quarters for 4 in 3 cabins. 6 months warranty coverage. On show in Hong Kong.
CONTACT: AZIMUT SPA Tel. (39) 11 9367271 - Fax. (39) 11 936 7270. Mrs CINATO



132' HEESEN / DIASHIP
Remarkable yacht, 3 MTU 10,500 hp, speed approaching 50 knots. Called fastest megayacht in the world. Speed + comfort. Int design Frank Mulder, 4 guest staterooms and a master suite, on the main deck. Every possible amenity for luxurious living aboard.
CAMPER & NICHOLSON LONDON, Tel. (44) 71 491 2950 Fax. (44) 71 629 2068




FOR SALE GUY COUCH
1989, Volvo diesel engines 2x306 cv, VHF, Loran C, automatic pilot, 70 000 FF HT. For full information, please contact Winner, our office in Montalieu. It is the leading specialist of motor yachts in Mediterranean sea.
FRANCE, Tel. (33) 93 49 74 04 - Fax. (33) 92 97 4 47



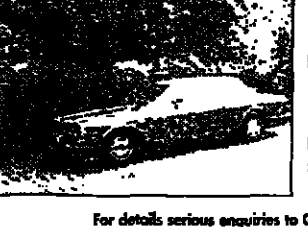
A & R LUXURY FAST OPEN POWERBOAT
120 Low profile up to 50 kn motor yacht built in AL or FRP. Two diesel twin turbine motor. Great funboat from an experienced shipyard.
ABBING & RASMUSSEN, Tel. (49) 421 733 532 - Fax. (49) 421 7 33115
US office in Ft Lauderdale, Tel. (1) 305 522 4007 - Fax. (1) 305 522 1161




BENTLEY TURBO COUPE
by the Royal Coachbuilders Hooper & Co. London
A handcrafted one off motor car in the true pursuit of excellence - for the very few who seek only the very best.
For details serious enquiries to Germany, Tel. (49) 6403 71791



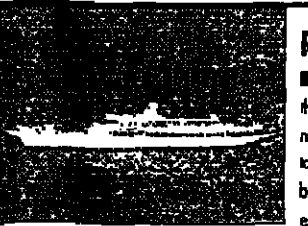
PULLICINO CLASSICS
If you are thinking of buying or selling a left or right hand drive Ferrari or Lamborghini, please contact Pullicino Classics for friendly advice.
PULLICINO CLASSICS, UK, Tel. (44) 81 877 0157 - Fax. (44) 81 874 7733



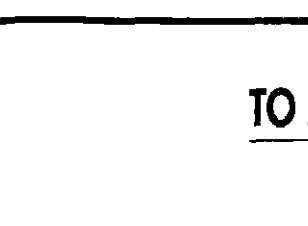
ROSENKAVALIER
Superb 219' classic motor yacht for charter in these hectic days of fast living, there are a few rare yachts where one can truly relax and return to the quieter pace of life bygone era. Travel back in time to the glorious days of the 1930's - experience life aboard ROSENKAVALIER.
Contact your Charter Broker for full information and colour brochures.



ASTON MARTIN DBS
Convertible, finished in Godward green with the original town hide interior, this car is in excellent condition with a comprehensive history, etc. \$262,000.
TAYLOR & CRAWLEY, 19 Grosvenor Crescent Mews, London, SW1X 7EX, Tel. (44) 0 71 823 2599 - Fax. (44) 0 71 235 7716



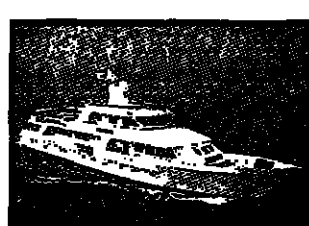
D.S. MARITIME
Yachting syndication
Management. Tomorrow's way of yacht ownership. The logic of sharing the use and cost of a new or second-hand yacht between a small number of equity co-owners, supported by professional management, is inescapable.
D.S. MARITIME FRANCE Tel. (33) 93 65 63 56 - Fax. (33) 93 65 07 78



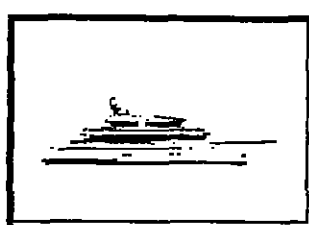
TO ADVERTISE IN UNIQUE PLEASE CONTACT
Alexandra Guillard or Veronique Manios
on Tel. (33) 1 42 30 81 00 or Fax. (33) 1 42 24 00 72



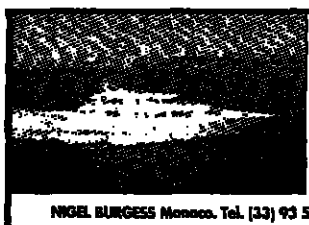
PRINCESS ZEYNEP
Available for charter
See at close quarters sunken treasures, dolphins swimming, yacht equip with underwater lighting sys. In your comfort cab or in Jacuzzi, watch fish take your bait, children scuba diving, friends taking a midnight dip in a secluded bay.
KARADENIZ YACHTING & TOURISM INC. Tel. 90 212 220 6965 - Fax. 90 212 22063 83




MATANTHAR
38 metre - 124 feet
This headship is offered for sale and is also available for charter.
PETER INSULL'S YACHT MARKETING Tel. (33) 93 34 44 33 - Fax. (33) 93 34 92 74




LUXURY CHARTER
Mediterranean season
42 metre motor yacht currently cruising the Mediterranean Modern Fast - 26 knots. Comfortable accommodation for 12 guests in 6 double ensuite staterooms. 8 crew.
D.S. MARITIME FRANCE Tel. (33) 93 65 63 56 - Fax. (33) 93 65 07 78




NORTHERN CROSS
141.90' (43.30m), 1991
FOR SALE AND CHARTER
Modern motor yacht with high technical spec, twin waterjet drives capable of speeds of about 22-28 knots and sleeps up to 12 in 6 cabins.
NIGEL BURGESS Monaco, Tel. (33) 93 50 22 64 - Fax. (33) 93 25 15 89 London, Tel. (44) 071 839 4366 - Fax. (44) 071 839 4329



32m (105') GERMAN FRERS
1993 neo-classic, elegant 105' fast alum cruising ship. Exc quality workmanship standards. 4 able guest cab, accom for 6 crew. American cherry int, flush deck centre guest cockpit, aft steering cockpit. For worldwide family cruising or as the ultimate charter yacht.
CAMPER & NICHOLSON LONDON, Tel. (44) 71 491 2950 Fax. (44) 71 629 2068




FIFE 105
32 x 5.20 x 4.20m, built 1920 by William Fife. A Unique J-Class, once owned by Prince Rainier of Monaco. 350 SqM sail, 2 x Rolls Royce 185 hp, 12 knots, generators, Alcon, Radar, GPS, Autopilot, SSB, Accommodation for 10 pax + crew.
FOR SALE & CHARTER, SEAHORSE Greece, Tel. (30) 1 8952 212 - Fax. (30) 1 8958 317



FEADSHIP 116
van Lee Holland 1973, ex-cable car, 35.30 x 6.52 x 2.10m, steel, alum superstructure, 2 x Cat 610hp, 1200 hours, 12/14 kn, range 3200nm, 2 x gen / 90KW, 3 staterooms, dining + main saloon, study, powder room, captain + crew quarters, 2 x galley, \$4,400,000.
SEAHORSE Greece, Tel. (30) 1 8952 212 - Fax. (30) 1 8958 317



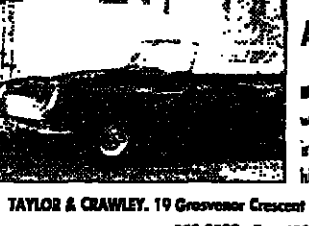
A & R CRUISING KETCH
118' semi custom fast aluminium world cruiser. Launching sept 94. Design Ron Holland. Fully captive sail handling. Three generators. Variable pitch prop. All diesel MTU Mercedes.
ABBING & RASMUSSEN, Tel. (49) 421 733 532 - Fax. (49) 421 7 33115
US office in Ft Lauderdale, Tel. (1) 305 522 4007 - Fax. (1) 305 522 1161



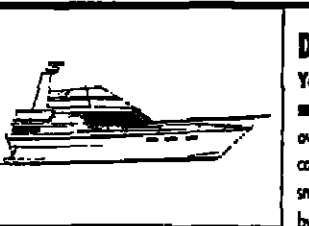
PORSCHE 959
RALLYE PARIS-DAKAR
Factory team car, 1985 E. Meige / D. Lamyne. Out of a total of 959 Rallye cars this is only one privately owned.
ELEVENPARTS AG, Box 94, 8046 Zürich, Tel. 41 1 372 17 85 - Fax. 41 1 371 53 58.




MERCEDES 300 SL ROADSTER
Finished in ivory with red hide, a comprehensive restoration was carried out in around 1988, an excellent example of this 50's classic. £90,000.
TAYLOR & CRAWLEY, 19 Grosvenor Crescent Mews, London, SW1X 7EX, Tel. (44) 0 71 823 2599 - Fax. (44) 0 71 235 7716



D.S. MARITIME
Yachting syndication
Management. Tomorrow's way of yacht ownership. The logic of sharing the use and cost of a new or second-hand yacht between a small number of equity co-owners, supported by professional management, is inescapable.
D.S. MARITIME FRANCE Tel. (33) 93 65 63 56 - Fax. (33) 93 65 07 78



TO ADVERTISE IN UNIQUE PLEASE CONTACT
Alexandra Guillard or Veronique Manios
on Tel. (33) 1 42 30 81 00 or Fax. (33) 1 42 24 00 72



TO ADVERTISE IN UNIQUE PLEASE CONTACT
Alexandra Guillard or Veronique Manios
on Tel. (33) 1 42 30 81 00 or Fax. (33) 1 42 24 00 72

ART BUCHWALD

Heard on the Highway

WASHINGTON — The excitement about the electronic superhighway has many people perplexed. There is no question that the technology is there for us to communicate with anyone in the world in a matter of seconds. But what would you say to a person in this new world, especially when you could easily be talking to someone you don't even know?

"Hello, this is Minnie Broderick. Who is this?"

"It is José Jimenez of Argentina. Are you calling collect?"

"No, señor."

"Good. I hate people who call me collect by global communication. What do you want?"

"Nothing. I just wanted to say hello," Minnie said.

"Do I know you?"

"No, we've never met, but now with communications as fast as

they are, everyone knows everyone else. What are you doing?"

"I'm marinating steak," José said.

"Why?" Minnie asked.

"Because for seven generations my family has been marinating steak."

"Now I think that information is worth the call. Do you have any questions for me?" Minnie asked.

"Do you know how to marinate a steak?"

"I don't even know how to videotape a program off the television," she said.

"Good-bye, I have another global call waiting for me. I'm glad we had this conversation."

Minnie sighed. "So am I. It was very meaningful to me."



Buchwald

Just One Taker For Top Ticket at Prague Concert

PRAGUE — The Czech Philharmonic offered special tickets for a charity concert by the opera stars José Carreras and Montserrat Caballé, but even diplomats and foreign companies balked at the price.

The diplomatic corps and selected foreign companies were offered seats for the concert on Sunday to raise money to set up a foundation for blind children.

A spokesman for the Czech Philharmonic said Monday that only one of the 80,000 koruna (\$2,700) tickets being offered had been sold — and that to a corporate sponsor whose identity was not revealed.

Some of those approached for the tickets said the price was out of line in a country where the average monthly wage is less than 7,000 koruna. Regular tickets for the concert, at up to 1,500 koruna, were almost sold out.

Zen and the Lasting Art of Tony Bennett

By John Marchese

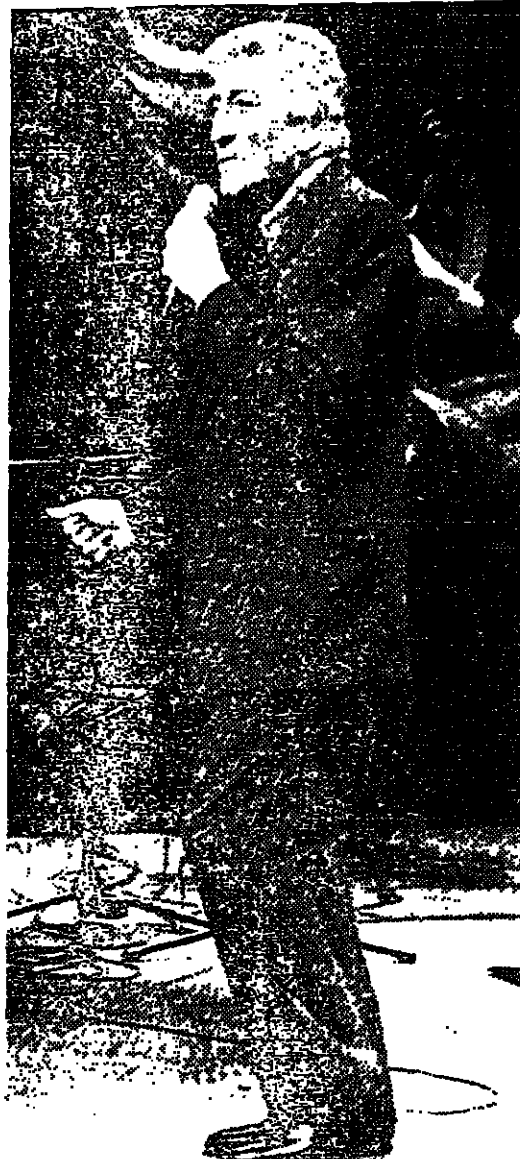
NEW YORK — It seems there is nothing that could keep Tony Bennett from having a happy day. As he strolled through the Baltimore airport to catch an early flight, this man, the sunniest of singers, shrugged off lack of sleep, ignored an oppressively gray morning and belted out "Happy Easter" to an audience of baggage handlers, desk clerks and surprised travelers as if it were the refrain of his favorite tune.

But as the plane he had boarded climbed through the thick soup of clouds, a flight attendant approached him and said, "You don't remember, but we met about five years ago."

It was in Florida where she had helped him find a tennis partner when she was working for a resort in Boca Raton. "I didn't even know who you were then," the young woman confessed. "But now I do, with your comeback and all."

Tony Bennett had been smiling through her story, but then his eyes widened and his big chin dropped and he seemed to shrink into his seat. A wave of pained impatience rushed across his face. "Comeback," he said in the smoky rasp that is his speaking voice. "What comeback?"

Maybe what we have here is simply a failure to communicate. Perhaps it's semantics — "We don't like to use that word 'comeback,'" said Bennett's 40-year-old manager and son, Danny Bennett.



Tony Bennett taping an MTV "Unplugged."

But through a combination of serendipity and savvy marketing, something is happening to the 67-year-old singer that looks remarkably like a comeback. Except, as Bennett insists, "I never went anywhere."

By doing what he has done for 45 years — "I sing the songs of the halcyon days" — Tony Bennett has won a Grammy the last two years: one for an album of torch and saloon songs dedicated to Frank Sinatra; the latest for "Steppin' Out," a collection of tunes written for Fred Astaire. For the first time since the mid-1960s, when the singer's rich, emotive baritone and sure feel for phrasing could be heard everywhere singing "I Left My Heart in San Francisco," Bennett's records are approaching gold status.

By successfully navigating the shifting currents of hipness, the gray-haired and slapper Bennett has made the transition from icon of Johnny Carson's "Tonight Show" to David Letterman regular.

He has been caricatured in "The Simpsons." After his appearance with the Red Hot Chili Peppers on last year's MTV Music Awards (on which he wore a velvet top hat and shorts), Bennett became popular with a new generation of listeners.

His video of "Steppin' Out" — shot in arty black-and-white with up-to-the-minute, jarring camera angles — made it onto MTV rotation.

Later this month, Bennett will join a select group of more likely MTV habitués (including Nirvana, Eric Clapton and Mariah Carey) when he stars in his own "Unplugged" special.

Two years into senior citizenship, Tony Bennett seems poised to become the Sinatra of the slacker set, a crooner with a brand name for the generation without one.

What's the appeal? "In general, a lot of people our age are looking for performers who really know what they're doing," said Mark Conley, a 23-year-old automotive electrical technician, whose girlfriend, Gail Burt, 24, had gotten tickets to Bennett's sold-out concert in Baltimore. "Most of the young performers just want to get out

there and get it over with, but with Tony it's the energy that he puts into his shows." And, he added, "He's cool."

When Danny Bennett, a former rock guitarist, assumed control of his father's career in 1979, he was getting an aging hipster who had had a prolific recording career but was at a personal and professional crossroads.

Bennett, who had been a busy performing schedule but no recording contract, his long association with Columbia Records — which produced more than 80 albums — had ended in 1971 because he refused to sing rock music. An attempt at forming his own company to record himself and other artists had largely failed.

It took a few years, but Danny Bennett got his father a new deal with Columbia, whose management had changed in the years since the break. "I sold them on the idea that there was a catalogue artist, and there was gold in them thar hills," said the son.

"I told him, 'Look, marketing isn't a bad word.' Tony wanted to do his music, and he had grown up with the premise that you perform for the entire family. He told me, 'I hate the notion of demographics. Why can't I be on MTV?' And he was right." Proving it also took a few years.

The first thing that happened, Danny Bennett said, was that Bob Guccione Jr., the publisher of Spin magazine, cited Tony Bennett and James Brown as the two greatest influences in rock music.

The magazine later did a long, admiring profile of Bennett, and the singer appeared along with the Red Hot Chili Peppers and Ice-T in Spin's swimsuit issue, in 1988. "I told Tony that would be a really cool thing to do," the son said.

Around that time, Bennett began appearing regularly on Letterman's NBC show, which was a staple of college students and hip young professionals.

The guest spots showed Bennett's easygoing sense of himself and helped give him the same youth culture imprimatur as the show's more common musical performers. "60s-era singers and emerging rock groups."

Recounting the process by which his image was updated, Tony Bennett seems bemused, which is how he often seems. "Danny had me on 'SCTV' with John Candy," he said. "In some way that was so light it was a wack-out. I said, 'What are you doing?' But it gave me a chance to sing 'I Wish I Were in Love Again.' The one thing I insisted on was always doing good songs — something that was timeless."

"Then we started doing Letterman, and I finally said to my son, 'Hey, what is this? I usually do a TV special every year.' He told me to trust him. Danny said, 'I see something you don't see because of the huge generation gap.'"

That gap was most dramatically bridged last year, when Bennett performed at a series of benefit concerts organized by alternative-rock radio stations in a half-dozen cities around the country.

"He came out, and people went nuts," said Tom Calderone, program director of WDRE on Long Island, which sponsored two of the concerts. "There were several thousand young people shouting 'We love you, Tony.' It wasn't sarcastic at all. The other bands were Cowboy Junkies, Catherine Wheel, Teen-age Fan Club. They all came out on the side of the stage, and I heard a few people say, 'Oh, I don't want to follow Tony Bennett.'"

While he seems happy these days to cavort with the latest bands, Bennett is clearly of a different era. For instance, when asked about the Chili Peppers' antics, said, "Flea, Bennett says, 'I love him; he reminds me of Jimmy Durante.'"

His friends and family say that, through his interest in Zen philosophy, he has pared his life down to basics — his singing and his painting, which he studies seriously and has turned into a profitable avocation. (He finds time to play tennis, too, and after two divorces is dating a manager of jazz musicians and promoter named Susan Crow, who is 28.)

"Everybody is consumed by this whole business of who's making more money than the next artist," he says. "I'm really not impressed. The last guy I was really impressed with was Nat King Cole. When I grew up, whoever made the best record was the best artist — not the biggest record."

PEOPLE

French Architect Wins Pritzker Prize for '94

Christian de Portzamparc, 49, architect of the jazz city of music conservatory in Paris and a number of apartment buildings there, has been awarded the Pritzker Architecture Prize for 1994, according to the Hyatt Foundation, which sponsors the award, considered architecture's most prestigious.

The rocker John Cougar Mellencamp has a boy, Noel J. Mellencamp, was born Wednesday in Bloomington, Indiana.

More legal woes for the rapper Tupac Shakur, who was arrested in L.A. after the police stopped him and found him with a loaded handgun. Shakur already has a felony trial in New York for sexual assault and another trial scheduled in the shooting of two police officers.

Roseanne and Tom Arnold, reportedly reconciled after Roseanne filed and withdrew a divorce petition last month, are planning a \$3 million for the house and other property — presumably to use as a second house, office — or rental.

The singer John Denver is trying to clasp his way into Vietnam hearts, becoming the first American star to perform in the Communist country since the Vietnam War ended with the U.S. withdrawal in 1975. Denver said he escaped the draft because he's missing two toes. The cheapest ticket at the Hanoi concert was \$25, more than a month's wage for the average Vietnamese.

Kurt Cobain's suicide made Yvonne Veldner cross. "It was in a hotel room in Washington, D.C., and just before he placed the phone receiver on the bed," said Veldner, 29, lead singer of Pearl Jam. "Then I just kind of left the rubble, which somehow left me."

Prince William, 11 and second in line to the British throne, is to become the first future king to attend Eton College, the school the Daily Express reported.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED
Appears on Pages 4 & 5

WEATHER

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low	Day After	High	Low
Algeria	24/13	14/5	20/11	14/5	20/11	14/5	20/11	14/5	20/11
Amsterdam	21/10	11/5	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9
Antwerp	21/10	11/5	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9
Athens	21/10	11/5	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9
Berlin	21/10	11/5	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9
Bombay	24/13	14/5	20/11	14/5	20/11	14/5	20/11	14/5	20/11
Buenos Aires	21/10	11/5	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9
Calcutta	24/13	14/5	20/11	14/5	20/11	14/5	20/11	14/5	20/11
Cairo	24/13	14/5	20/11	14/5	20/11	14/5	20/11	14/5	20/11
Chennai	24/13	14/5	20/11	14/5	20/11	14/5	20/11	14/5	20/11
Copenhagen	18/8	3/2	17/8	8/1	17/8	8/1	17/8	8/1	17/8
Costa Rica	21/10	11/5	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9
Dallas	17/8	8/1	13/5	5/0	13/5	5/0	13/5	5/0	13/5
Edinburgh	18/8	3/2	17/8	8/1	17/8	8/1	17/8	8/1	17/8
Frankfurt	21/10	11/5	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9
Geneva	21/10	11/5	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9
Helsinki	18/8	3/2	17/8	8/1	17/8	8/1	17/8	8/1	17/8
London	21/10	11/5	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9
Madrid	21/10	11/5	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9
Moscow	18/8	3/2	17/8	8/1	17/8	8/1	17/8	8/1	17/8
Mumbai	24/13	14/5	20/11	14/5	20/11	14/5	20/11	14/5	20/11
New York	21/10	11/5	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9
Osaka	24/13	14/5	20/11	14/5	20/11	14/5	20/11	14/5	20/11
Paris	21/10	11/5	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9
Perth	21/10	11/5	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9
Rangoon	24/13	14/5	20/11	14/5	20/11	14/5	20/11	14/5	20/11
Rio de Janeiro	21/10	11/5	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9
Sao Paulo	21/10	11/5	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9
Seoul	21/10	11/5	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9
Singapore	24/13	14/5	20/11	14/5	20/11	14/5	20/11	14/5	20/11
Tokyo	21/10	11/5	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9
Washington	21/10	11/5	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9
Yokohama	21/10	11/5	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9



North America
Rain will dampen the mid-Atlantic states and the Southeast Wednesday or Thursday night, then turn northward across New England Thursday. Behind this storm, Friday will be dry and sunny with some rain from Boston to Washington, D.C. Another storm will bring rain to the West Coast.

Asia	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low	Day After	High	Low
Bangkok	24/13	14/5	20/11	14/5	20/11	14/5	20/11	14/5	20/11
Beijing	21/10	11/5	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9
Bombay	24/13	14/5	20/11	14/5	20/11	14/5	20/11	14/5	20/11
Buenos Aires	21/10	11/5	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9
Calcutta	24/13	14/5	20/11	14/5	20/11	14/5	20/11	14/5	20/11
Cairo	24/13	14/5	20/11	14/5	20/11	14/5	20/11	14/5	20/11
Chennai	24/13	14/5	20/11	14/5	20/11	14/5	20/11	14/5	20/11
Copenhagen	18/8	3/2	17/8	8/1	17/8	8/1	17/8	8/1	17/8
Costa Rica	21/10	11/5	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9
Dallas	17/8	8/1	13/5	5/0	13/5	5/0	13/5	5/0	13/5
Edinburgh	18/8	3/2	17/8	8/1	17/8	8/1	17/8	8/1	17/8
Frankfurt	21/10	11/5	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9
Geneva	21/10	11/5	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9
Helsinki	18/8	3/2	17/8	8/1	17/8	8/1	17/8	8/1	17/8
London	21/10	11/5	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9
Madrid	21/10	11/5	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9
Moscow	18/8	3/2	17/8	8/1	17/8	8/1	17/8	8/1	17/8
Mumbai	24/13	14/5	20/11	14/5	20/11	14/5	20/11	14/5	20/11
New York	21/10	11/5	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9
Osaka	24/13	14/5	20/11	14/5	20/11	14/5	20/11	14/5	20/11
Paris	21/10	11/5	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9
Perth	21/10	11/5	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9
Rangoon	24/13	14/5	20/11	14/5	20/11	14/5	20/11	14/5	20/11
Rio de Janeiro	21/10	11/5	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9
Sao Paulo	21/10	11/5	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9
Seoul	21/10	11/5	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9
Singapore	24/13	14/5	20/11	14/5	20/11	14/5	20/11	14/5	20/11
Tokyo	21/10	11/5	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9
Washington	21/10	11/5	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9
Yokohama	21/10	11/5	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9	9/4	18/9

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- Whip end
- Mystery writer's award
- Sassy young unit
- "...silly question..."
- Painter Andrea del
- Portuguese "cristão"
- Hmm?
- Dame

DOWN

- Packwood, for one
- Purse fastener
- Jeweler's weight
- Some of the Brady bunch
- Eat like a chicken
- Blend
- Utah's Hatch
- D.D.E.'s command
- Hmm...

Solution to Puzzle of May 2

SHEDS, BODIG, OPEN
PIE, EGGS, PILE
AVANTGARDE, TELE
REM, TRUE, RAILED
FABLES, ELITE, MOANS
OBI, S, AIN, WIZ, ERA
ABILITIES, REBORN
MEL, RATED, ARAL
CREDITED, SAYERS
ANTIC, RUMPS
DODGES, COAT, DAB
OBBE, PLATY, DUJOUR
PLUS, OATH, MALTA
TEXT, TYES, NYLON

ACROSS

- Whip end
- Mystery writer's award
- Sassy young unit
- "...silly question..."
- Painter Andrea del
- Portuguese "cristão"
- Hmm?
- Dame

DOWN

- Packwood, for one
- Purse fastener
- Jeweler's weight
- Some of the Brady bunch
- Eat like a chicken
- Blend
- Utah's Hatch
- D.D.E.'s command
- Hmm...

ACROSS

- Whip end
- Mystery writer's award
- Sassy young unit
- "...silly question..."
- Painter Andrea del
- Portuguese "cristão"
- Hmm?
- Dame

DOWN

- Packwood, for one
- Purse fastener
- Jeweler's weight
- Some of the Brady bunch
- Eat like a chicken
- Blend
- Utah's Hatch
- D.D.E.'s command
- Hmm...

ACROSS

- Whip end
- Mystery writer's award
- Sassy young unit
- "...silly question..."
- Painter Andrea del
- Portuguese "cristão"
- Hmm?
- Dame

DOWN

- Packwood, for one
- Purse fastener
- Jeweler's weight
- Some of the Brady bunch
- Eat like a chicken
- Blend
- Utah's Hatch
- D.D.E.'s command
- Hmm...

ACROSS

- Whip end
- Mystery writer's award
- Sassy young unit
- "...silly question..."
- Painter Andrea del
- Portuguese "cristão"
- Hmm?
- Dame

DOWN

- Packwood, for one
- Purse fastener
- Jeweler's weight
- Some of the Brady bunch
- Eat like a chicken
- Blend
- Utah's Hatch
- D.D.E.'s command
- Hmm...

ACROSS

- Whip end
- Mystery writer's award
- Sassy young unit
- "...silly question..."
- Painter Andrea del
- Portuguese "cristão"
- Hmm?
- Dame

DOWN

- Packwood, for one
- Purse fastener
- Jeweler's weight
- Some of the Brady bunch
- Eat like a chicken
- Blend
- Utah's Hatch
- D.D.E.'s command
- Hmm...